The Literary Digest

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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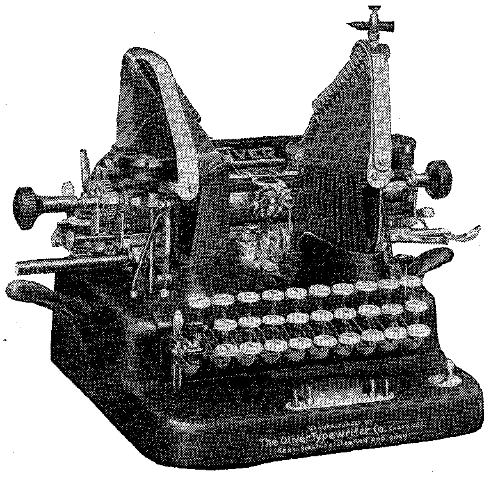

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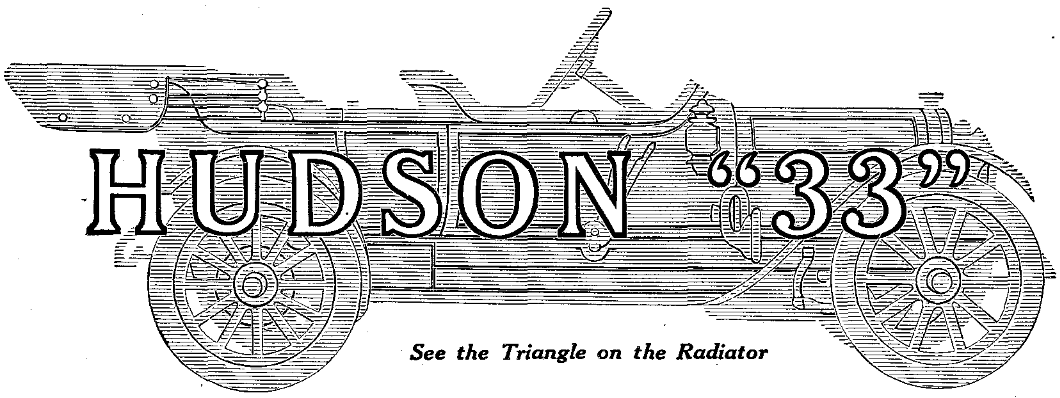

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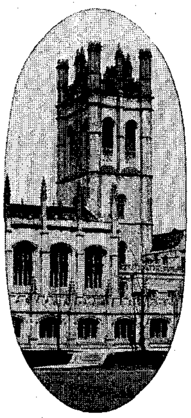

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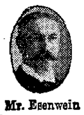

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>
> **W. ALISON PHILLIPS,**
> ***Editor of the Religious Section of the 11th Edition.***

THE broad liberality of spirit in which the New Encyclopaedia Britannica was planned may be said to find its highest expression in the articles which deal with religion. Here, in a field which he probably conceives to be the most important of all, but to the exploration of even a fraction of which his whole life would be inadequate, the supreme need of the average educated man is for the unbiased guidance of competent investigators whom he can absolutely trust: and, to quote Canon Gore (in a recent review of the work): "*There is no exaggeration in claiming that we have this guidance in abundance in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. It is not the organ of any sect, party or opinion. It is not concerned with the defence or refutation of beliefs, but only with the judicial and unimpassioned statement of the facts on which they purport to rest.*"

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Contributors on the New Testament

In the **New Testament** section, the article **Introduction and Canon** is by W. Sanday, D.D., F.B.A., Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, University of Oxford; **Text and Versions** and **Textual Criticism** by Kirsopp Lake, Professor of New Testament Exegesis, University of Leiden; **Higher Criticism** by F. C. Burkitt, M.A., F.B.A., Norrissian Professor of Divinity, Cambridge University; **Chronology** by C. H. Turner, M.A., F.B.A., Late Speaker's Lecturer in Biblical Studies in the University of Oxford.

The Article **Christianity,** by George W. Knox, D.D., Professor of the History of Religion, Union Theological Seminary, New York, deals with some other aspects of the same subject.

The **English Bible** (Various English Translations) is jointly treated in a separate article by Miss Anna C. Paues, Ph.D., Lecturer in Germanic Philology, Newnham College, Cambridge, and H. H. Henson, D.D., Canon of Westminster and former fellow of All Souls, Oxford.

Other Religious Articles

IF the reader will realize that this one article **Bible,** of which the scope and authority have been indicated, is typical of **844** articles on Biblical Criticism, **1,773** articles on the History of Christianity, and **855** articles on Comparative Religion, to say nothing of the numerous articles arising out of these (*e.g.*, Sects and Denominations), he will understand how it comes about that the 11th Edition is regarded by scholars as the most comprehensive modern dictionary of the Bible and Religion in existence.

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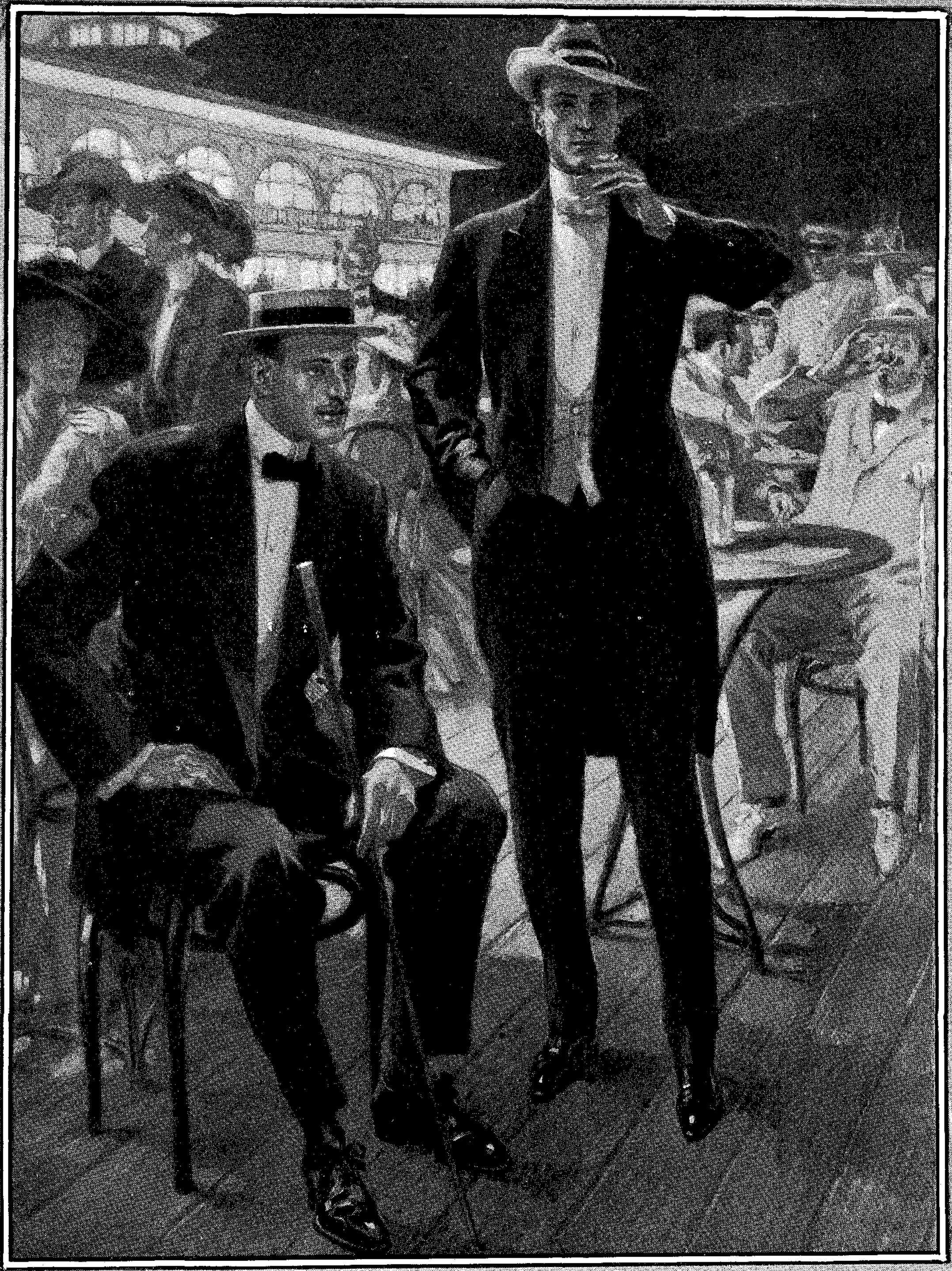

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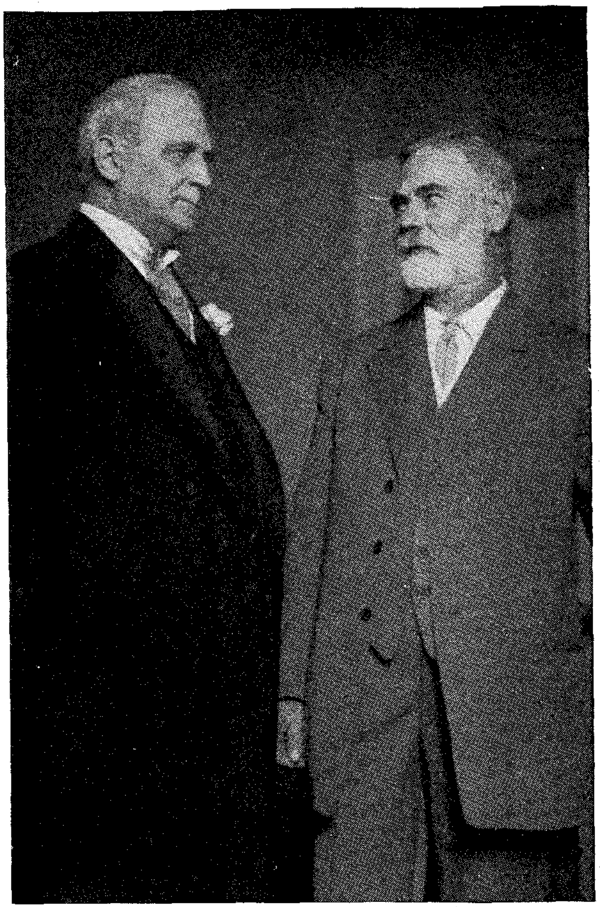
VOL. XLII., NO. 15 NEW YORK, APRIL 15, 1911 WHOLE NUMBER 1095

TOPICS OF THE DAY

DEMOCRATIC OPPORTUNITIES

EXTRAORDINARY in more ways than one, many observers predict, will be the session of the Sixty-second Congress now assembled. It will regard needed legislation as secondary to the skirmish for Presidential advantage in 1912, declares a Washington correspondent of the New York *Globe* (Rep.), which admits that "the surrounding circumstances are such that the Democratic party needs only to make good to have an even chance to be restored to national power." Already, for the first time in sixteen years, that party is in control of the House, a fact which gives it, as the New York *American* (Ind.) remarks, "the initiative and predominance in national legislation." "Never before," says the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), "has the outlook for Democratic success been brighter, never before have the people been so awakened to the misdeeds of commission and omission of the Republicans." "To begin well is half the battle," remarks the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), and many even of the Republican editors admit that the House Democrats have begun well. Their leaders, says the Washington *Herald* (Ind.), "have assumed the reins of power with excellent conduct and judgment." "The Democrats certainly have an opportunity," admits the Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.), "and in decreasing the patronage, cutting down expenses, and reducing the number of committees and employees, they have made a good beginning." The same paper seeks consolation, however, in the thought that their "greatest danger lies in the tariff." An ultra-pessimistic view of the situation is taken by the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), according to which "intelligent public opinion expects very little of the extra session, and is not overconfident of even Canadian reciprocity." The conditions, it adds, "point to more wrangling than results."



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THE TWO LEADERS.

Here Speaker Champ Clark and Representative Mann seem to be taking each other's measure. Mr. Mann's chief duty as minority leader, explains the Boston *Transcript*, is "to object, to set traps for the majority and to do all in his power to make the victors seem ridiculous in the eyes of the country."

Problematical as must be any scheme of cooperation between a Republican President, a precariously Republican Senate, and a strongly Democratic House, the situation is further complicated by another line of cleavage between the conservatives and the progressives in both parties, and by the fact that there are nearly 150 new men in this Congress. In his brief message the President dwells solely upon the matter for which the extra session was called, the reciprocal trade agreement with Canada—a topic which Speaker Clark, in his opening address to the House, entirely ignored. In an interview the next day, however, the Speaker explained that this omission was merely an oversight, since he and the House Democrats are already "unequivocally committed" to the principle of reciprocity. On this point the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) quotes him further as follows:

"For the last fourteen years the Republicans have been appropriating Democratic ideas for their own uses. After we had advocated a proposition until it became popular, they would take it up and take all the credit. Naturally, after a while a man grows weary of that sort of performance. Democrats, as well as Republicans, deserve to be treated fairly. Reciprocity is a Democratic proposition, and if it is ever enacted into law it will be largely by Democratic votes. The situation as to reciprocity is one of the queerest mix-ups in legislative history."

In his message transmitting the Canadian reciprocity agreement to the new Congress President Taft said in part:

"This agreement was the consummation of earnest efforts,

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ON THE SPOT.

Both William J. Bryan and Governor Harmon were much-observed figures in Washington during the opening of the new Congress. "They are here," writes a correspondent, "to fight for the control of the party machinery, Bryan in behalf of either Champ Clark or Woodrow Wilson, Harmon in his own interest."

extending over a period of nearly a year, on the part of both Governments, to effect a trade arrangement which, supplementing as it did the amicable settlement of various questions of a diplomatic and political character that had been reached, would mutually promote commerce and would strengthen the friendly relations now existing.

"The agreement in its intent and in its terms was purely economic and commercial. . . . The volume of support which has developed shows that its broadly national scope is fully appreciated and is responsive to the popular will. . . . . . .

"I am constrained in deference to popular sentiment and with a realizing sense of my duty to the great masses of our people whose welfare is involved, to urge upon your consideration early action on this agreement."

In his speech to the House as Speaker-elect Mr. Clark told his Democratic colleagues that the way to prove equal to the position of power in which the party finds itself "is to fulfil with courage, intelligence, and patriotism the promises made before the election in order to win the election." Chief among these promises, he went on to say, were the following six items:

"1. An honest, intelligent revision of the tariff downward, in order to give every American citizen an equal chance in the race of life, and to pamper none by special favor or special privilege; to reduce the cost of living by eradicating the enormities and cruelties of the present tariff bill; and to raise the necessary revenue to support the Government. . . . . . .

"2. The passage of a resolution submitting to the States for ratification a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by the popular vote. . . . . . .

"3. Such changes in the rules of the House as are necessary for the thorough and intelligent consideration of measures for the public good, several of which changes are accomplished facts; if other changes are deemed wise, they will be promptly made. . . . .

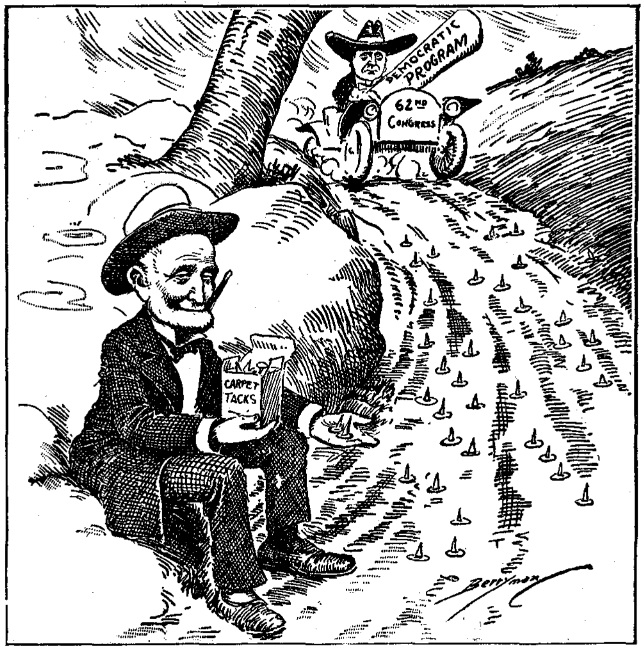
"4. 'Economy in the public expense that labor may be lightly burdened.' . . . . . .

"5. The publication of campaign contributions and disbursements before the election.

"6. The admission of both Arizona and New Mexico as States. I violate no confidence in stating that so far as the House is concerned, they will be speedily admitted and they will be admitted together."

In connection with item number four the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) points out that the House Democrats have already done away with ninety-eight unnecessary appointive places and have arranged to abolish six standing committees which the caucus has decided are superfluous. That is to say, explains the New York *American* (Ind.), the Democratic Congressmen have saved the country some $200,000 a year by cutting down their own patronage by that amount. "This incident," adds *The American*, "goes to show that the national Democracy is really touched with the miracle of regeneration." Also, by cleansing its own house first, remarks the New York *Herald's* (Ind.) Washington correspondent, the Democratic caucus "blazed the way for a ripping up of all Republican departments." A legislative program agreed upon by this same caucus contains the Canadian reciprocity agreement, the reapportionment of the House in accordance with the showing of the thirteenth census, and "resolutions of inquiry and resolutions touching upon investigations of the Executive departments."

If the Democrats would brighten their prospects in 1912, remarks the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), they must "legislate wisely but not too much." The same paper adds: "But if they give themselves up to enacting a purely partizan program, if they forget that in many districts they carried the people only employed the Democratic machine for a temporary purpose, they are likely to see a landslide sliding against them." "If the House wishes to make sure of at least one achievement and to strengthen itself in favor with the country it will pass the Reciprocity Bill promptly and without amendment," says the New York *Herald* (Ind.), and this admonition is echoed by such influential Democratic papers as the New York *World* and the Brooklyn *Citizen.* Says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.): "The country is squarely behind the President in wishing to see the agreement acted on separately and in entire good faith, and will not listen with patience to the pleas of those in either branch of Congress who want to make it the football of partizan and personal politics." "It requires no blind partizanship, declares Mr. Charles P. Taft's paper, the Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.), "to say that it would be better patriotism and better politics for the Democratic majority in the House to



UNCLE JOE—"I may not be leading the minority procession. BUT—" —Berryman in the Washington *Star*.

accept the Canadian agreement and adjourn." The Taft paper goes on to say:

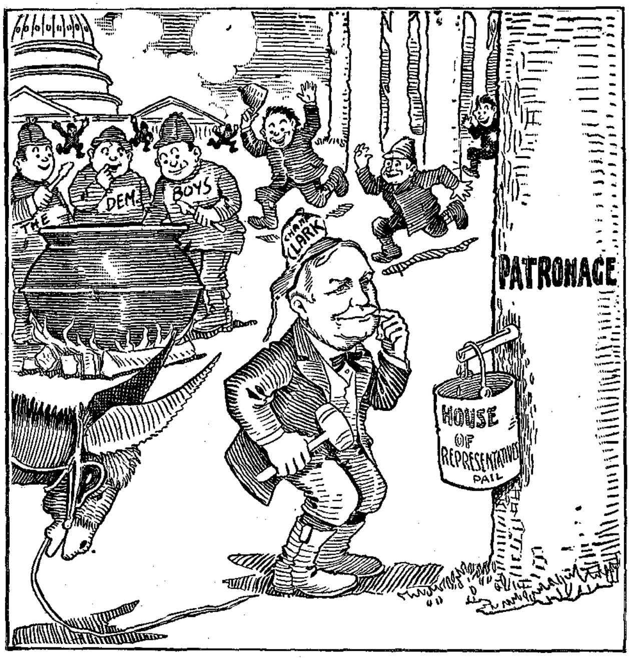
> "Such a course would be better for business than a prolonged session. Of course if the Tariff Board were ready to report on any of the important schedules of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill, that would be another matter. As things are, however, any tariff revision before the Tariff Board is ready to report must of necessity be along the old, amateurish, half-informed lines.
>
> "Politically, an attempt at general tariff revision at the present time will be fraught with considerable danger to the Democrats. The minute the more important of the individual schedules come under attack, radical differences of opinion among Democrats in Congress will become very plain. . . . . .
>
> "However, the Democrats, anxious to make use of their new power and very frankly bent on playing the game of politics to the limit, with the Presidential campaign of 1912 in view, want a more ambitious program. We shall see what we shall see!"

An opposite opinion is exprest with equal definiteness by the Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.) and the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.). "The Democrats should stick to their guns," says the latter paper, and *The Age-Herald* declares that—

> "It is the plain duty of the Democrats in the House to go ahead regardless of what the Senate will do. The Democratic party will be upheld or condemned by what it does in the House—not at all by what the Senate does.
>
> "If the Senate refuses to lend a hand in cutting down the cost of living, so much the worse for the Senate. At present the interests are demanding a delay until December. If they get any such delay, let them obtain it in the Senate. The House should go straight ahead in accordance with the plans of Chairman Underwood. Adverse or dilatory action by the Senate will but emphasize and strengthen the Democratic position.
>
> "Let there be no concessions for the purpose of winning over the insurgents of the Senate. Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

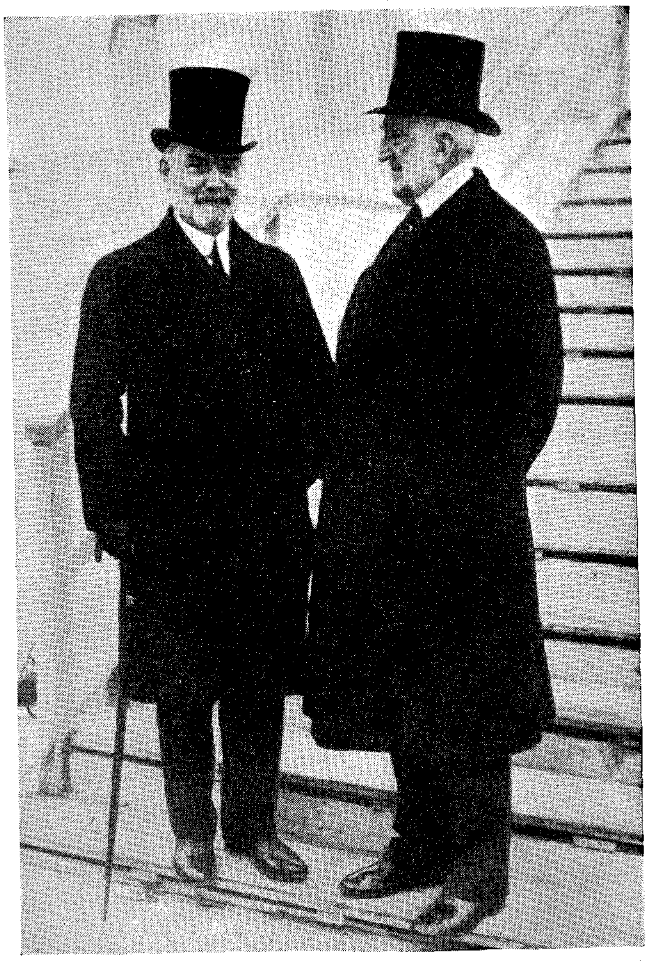
Another Democratic paper, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, gives its impression of the situation as follows:

> "It is true that no legislative program drawn up in the House can be put through without the consent of the Senate, but it is equally true that the Republican majority in the Upper House is merely nominal, that the actual strength there of the progressive Republicans is such as to outnumber the regulars of that party if it be joined with the Democrats.
>
> "In this condition is the real strength of the Democratic Lower House. The majority of that body, elected by voters who chose, at the polls, between progressive and standpatter more than between Democrat and Republican, has only to show itself thoroughly progressive to have with it the actual majority of the Senate, which is composed of progressives. It is apparent that if the Lower House passes legislation in keeping with the platform on which its majority was elected it will not find its work put to naught by a Senate divided on strictly party lines. . . . . .



SUGAR TIME.

—Bartholomew in the Indianapolis *Journal.*



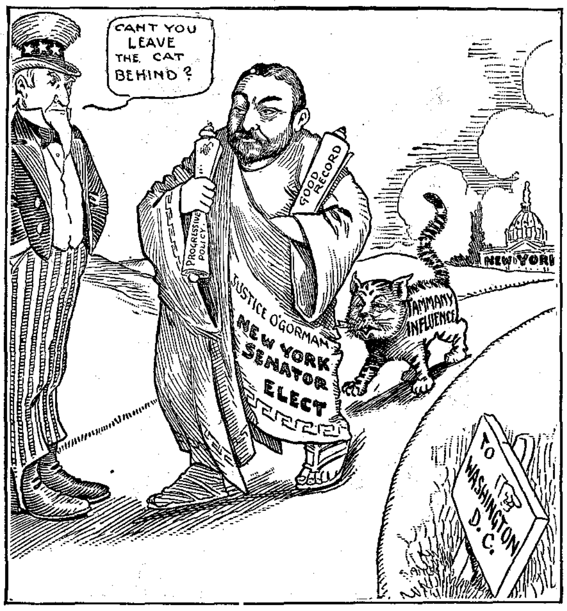
A SENATORIAL TRANSITION.

New York's new Senator, James A. O'Gorman, standing on the Capitol steps with his predecessor, Chauncey M. Depew. Senator O'Gorman is claimed by both the conservatives and the progressives, and his votes will be watched by the public with peculiar interest.

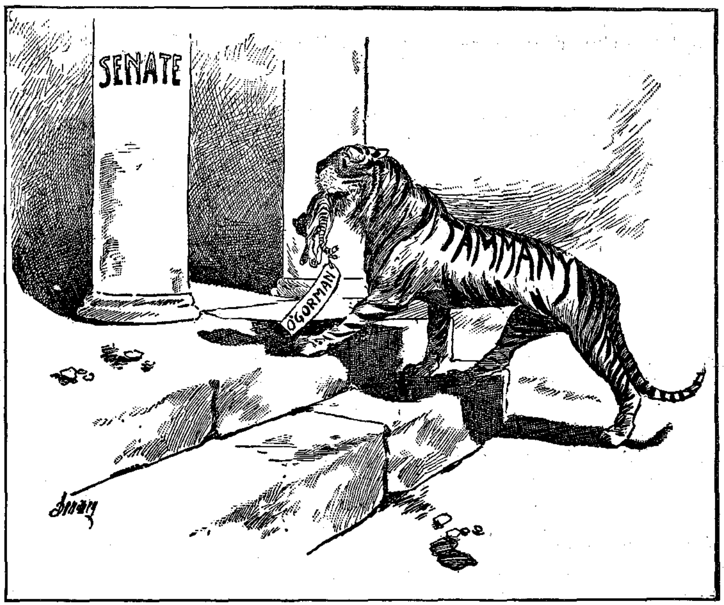
> "It is not too much to say that the future of the Democratic party is in the hands of the majority in the House of Representatives. If that majority keeps faith with the voters it will have acted wisely."

The Democratic House program as outlined in caucus is characterized by the New York *Globe* (Rep.) as "Bryanism minus the Bryan money heresy," and many of the Washington correspondents are declaring that in spite of his many reverses at the polls Mr. Bryan "was never more of a factor in affairs at Washington than at this minute." "The one supreme and inescapable political fact developed since the assembling of the new Congress," writes James Creelman to the New York *Evening Mail* (Ind. Rep.), "is the wide-spread and decisive influence of this extraordinary man in the party which he led three times to national defeat." In another dispatch Mr. Creelman declares that "Mr. Bryan, in spirit if not in letter, more nearly approaches the political ideal of the real Republican insurgents than does Theodore Roosevelt." In another Republican paper, the New York *Press*, we read:

> "In whatever way looked at, the recent elections of United States Senators and the allotments of committee chairmanships as well as of committee memberships, Mr. Bryan has been playing a game practical, silent, and important. He may not be the dictator of the policies of the next Congress, but he has obtained a commanding position, while his opponents have been confining themselves to contests among themselves."



THE NEW SENATOR FROM NEW YORK.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*



THE NEW LAIR.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

THE SENATE'S LATEST PET.

LEGAL STATUS OF THE BUCKET-SHOP

SOME FEAR is exprest that the Government's crusade against the "bucket-shops" may be brought to naught by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. According to Justice Wright, the "antibucket-shopping" law of the District is unconstitutional as an unwarranted interference with the citizen's fundamental right to enter into contract relations. The particular point of objection was, to quote a Louisville *Courier-Journal* Washington dispatch, "that a person giving an order to a broker for a stock transaction without the intent of dealing on margins might be held to have violated the law if the broker, without the knowledge of the client, secretly made the transaction one of margin without the actual basis of a transfer of stock." If this opinion is sustained by the United States Supreme Court, "to which tribunal it will be carried by the Government, if necessary, then bucket-shops can not be suppress in any State in the Union," declares the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, since the constitutional guaranty involved is "the same in all the States." And so, adds the Pittsburg paper, "the Constitution, through Justice Wright's interpretation, may be employed as a protection of the opportunity—which amounts to a right—to swindle." Such apprehensions appear unfounded, however, to United States District Attorney Edwin W. Sims, who is carrying on the Federal prosecution of bucket-shop operators in Chicago. He says:

> "I am not familiar with the case, only generally, but I have an impression it was brought under a special statute applying to the District of Columbia. If that is true I can not see that it will affect our prosecutions here in any way or that it will affect prosecutions in any other Territory outside of the District of Columbia, where they are proceeding as we are here.
>
> "Our prosecution is brought under the postal laws, which prohibit the use of the mails to defraud. Our proof lies in the proof that the mails were used, and that the bucket-shopping was fraud."

Even in the District of Columbia, we are told by the Washington papers, the advantage gained by the bucket-shop keepers by reason of this decision will probably be only temporary. They are still liable to suppression by the authorities under the District Antigambling Law, notes the Washington *Herald.* And *The Star* explains further:

> "This judicial determination does not finally dispose of the bucket-shop question, the Court of Appeals, court of last resort in criminal cases in the District, having already held in the Wade case that a bucket-shop is a gaming device within the meaning of the law. Should Justice Wright's decision be upheld by the Court of Appeals, new indictments will lie against the bucket-shop proprietors under provisions of the law prohibiting the setting up of a gaming-table."

Nor does the Providence *Journal* find Justice Wright's decision "so disconcerting to the general desire to have this kind of gambling destroyed as might at first glance appear." It views the matter thus:

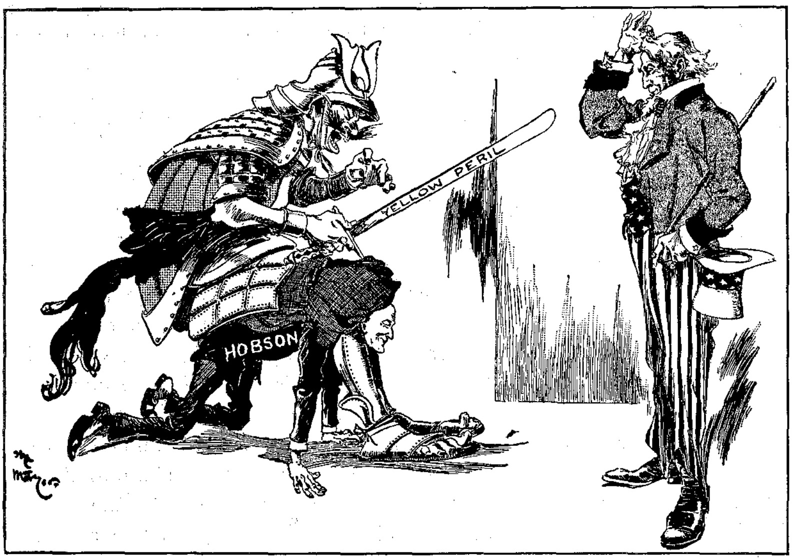
> "The act of Congress under which the cases were brought is shown to be loosely drawn and comprehensive beyond constitutional limitations, according to the decision. In other words, the statute can not be applied to bucket-shopping unless its application to penalize transactions of an entirely proper character be presumed. A test of the act in a case of the latter nature would have disclosed its unconstitutionality, tho probably no such opportunity would ever have been provided. So, it happens that practises which should be suppressed find immunity. So far as the District is concerned, bucket-shopping will remain under the restraint of the antigambling legislation, and this is the situation in most of the States. Pending amendment of the invalid enactment, to sanction such a crusade as that righteously undertaken in the name of the Government at Washington, the duty of suppressing the bucket-shop need not be neglected by the several States."

The Chattanooga *Times* begs to differ with "the learned judge" at Washington, and sees

> "a vast difference between the contract right of the citizen to buy and sell and the license to wager a few dollars on margins against what in a bucket-shop is usually a brace game. There must at least be an element of a commodity transaction before there can be said to be a legitimate or binding contract."

"So Taft's great antibucket-shop campaign is unconstitutional, null and void!" ejaculates the Milwaukee *Journal,* adding in ironical phrase, "but still we must love our good old—our dear old—Constitution which has kept us safe from harm for many years." The Constitution comes in for a dig from the Buffalo *Times,* too:

> "It is becoming continually more apparent that certain constitutional limitations are serious barriers against great civic reforms. And the question inevitably arises, whether the country and the States have not so outgrown some of their Constitution provisions as to necessitate an extensive overhauling of Constitutional law."



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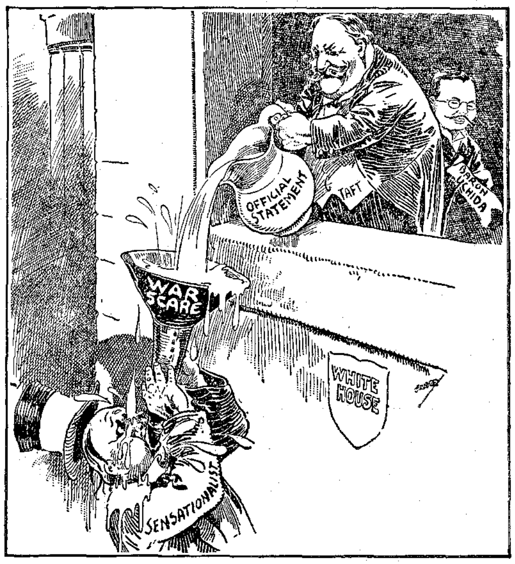
U. S.—"There ain't no such animal."

—Mayer in the New York *Times*.



A FEW BARS' REST.

—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

A WAR SCARE THAT WENT WRONG.

CARTER HARRISON'S VICTORY

FIVE TIMES chosen Mayor of a city which also elected his father five times to the same office, Carter H. Harrison, in the view of the Chicago *Tribune*, which opposed him, has magic in his name. In the thirty-two years since 1879, when Carter H. Harrison, Sr., was first elected Mayor of Chicago, the father and son have ruled the city eighteen years, or more than half the time. Now the son is in for four years more, and the press are beginning to notice that there is a Carter H. Harrison, third, growing up! "My father held the office of Mayor for four successive terms, was out two terms and then was reelected. By a singular coincidence that is just the history of my public service," says Mayor Harrison. His platform included demands for 70-cent gas, initiative and referendum, direct election of United States Senators, stringent regulation of public utilities, and "the streets for the people," instead of for the traction interests. His opponent, Professor Merriam, promised an antigraft administration, progressiveness, and "a new deal, with no promises to politicians." It appears from the speeches and newspaper articles during the campaign, however, that the regulation of vice and the saloons was the chief issue. A city commission has just reported that Chicago pays $15,000,000 annually for vice, and the chairman says this figure is so conservative that $60,000,000 would be nearer the mark. Both candidates favored virtue in the main, but promised a liberal interpretation of the excise laws. The Merriam forces consider the Harrison victory a triumph for the forces of evil, but the new Mayor puts it in this way:

> "It is, of course, an impossibility to stamp out vice in a great community. The police can hold it in check, however, and the police will hold it in check for the coming four years."

The total vote is given in the Chicago papers as 366,903, the largest ever cast in Chicago, of which Harrison (Dem.) received 177,923, Merriam (Rep.) 160,791, Rodriguez (Socialist) 24,759, Brubaker (Proh.) 2,333, and Prince (Soc. Lab.) 1,097. Of the 423,551 voters on the registration lists, over 56,000 failed to vote, and some ascribe Mr. Merriam's defeat to the storm which is supposed to have kept these voters at home, but many agree with the Philadelphia *Ledger* that a vote of 89 per cent. of those registered is very creditable and is just the reverse of apathetic. Mr. Harrison had the support of *The Examiner, American, Inter Ocean,* and *Journal,* and Mr. Merriam was supported by *The Tribune, Record-Herald, News,* and *Post.*

An idea of the campaign may be had from the speeches of the candidates themselves. Mr. Harrison, on the night before the election, promised 70-cent gas, better traction service, and the right solution of city problems if elected, and added:

> "I am tied up with no corporate or other interests which will prevent me from giving every citizen of Chicago a square deal. I realize, as my opponent does not, just what the people of our great city want. I realize, as he does not, the difficulty of solving the problems which confront a Mayor, and if I am elected I will meet every duty which comes to me, as I have done in the past, with a single eye to the welfare of your city and mine."

Mr. Merriam, speaking the same evening, gave this picture of what the city would see under a Harrison rule:

> "When you go to the polls to-morrow you must decide whether Chicago, your Chicago, shall be delivered into the hands and keeping of the most threatening and sinister confederation of bipartizan reactionaries that ever was organized to submerge and strangle your civic ideals, or whether she shall be started upon a new and higher career of progress and development that will enable her to realize her loftiest destiny.
>
> "You must decide whether the unspeakable Hinky Dink and Bathhouse John can thrust upon you a Mayor of their choosing in order that they may perpetuate their control of the filthy revenues extorted from the helpless and disinherited creatures of the underworld. They already have accumulated millions from these loathsome sources; will you give them more?
>
> "You must decide whether notorious spoilsmen and election crooks whose very names are a menace to your rights and prerogatives are to be placed in power in the City Hall, there to continue the saturnalia of plunder and crime that has so deeply stirred the wrath and resentment of the decent, law-loving men of this big city, or whether your government shall be conducted by honest men who will make strict accounting of every last penny you may entrust to their keeping.
>
> "You must decide whether the next four years in Chicago are to be years of graft, crime, lawlessness, vice, sloth, waste, extravagance, and defiance of your desires, or whether they are to be years of honest, efficient administration. I do not believe that the men of Chicago are going to turn their backs upon the rising sun of hope and progress."

Each side accuses the other of spending about $200,000 during the campaign, the source and destination of which are both equally mysterious.

The Harrison victory is attributed by the Chicago *Record Herald* to the Democratic tidal wave of last November, which "is not entirely spent in April." Furthermore,

> "Mr. Harrison's name was familiar to legions of voters, and they creditably remembered the good features of his four terms,

notably his vigorous and splendid resistance to the boodling and franchise-grabbing schemes of Yerkes. There never was the slightest question of Mr. Harrison's integrity and incorruptibility, and a plurality of the voters decided to give him another chance to apply the traits they admired to the new conditions and problems of the city."

The Inter Ocean, in a parting shot at Professor Merriam, says that he allied himself with predatory interests and paltered on the excise question, promising different policies to different audiences, showing that "the scholar in politics" is "not more to be trusted than common men—that high education is no guaranty of good faith or of unbending loyalty to profest principles." The New York *American*, owned by Mr. Hearst, whose papers were a winning factor in the Harrison campaign, says of the defeated candidate:

> "Professor Merriam was backed by a contingent of selfish rich men and franchise-seekers. Their loud outcry for the abolishment of 'graft' was directed only against petty thefts and not against the larger crimes of powerful corporations and political puppets in office controlled by the corporations. The stupendous graft of stolen franchises and privileges does not offend them. They named as their candidate a most agreeable college professor, and their idea of an agreeable man is one who agrees with them."

That Merriam did very well, however, is the opinion of the Boston *Transcript*, which reminds him that Theodore Roosevelt was defeated for Mayor of New York in 1886. The Cleveland *Leader*, too, thinks his narrow margin of loss "is encouraging rather than disheartening," and the Worcester *Gazette* observes:

> "When a mere professor can come within 17,000 of defeating a man who has been four times Mayor of the city, whose experience is unmatched in pulling all the political wires that help to bring victory and one who has besides all the forces of graft and corruption behind him, then there is small cause for the reformers crying that no headway has been made."

Interesting elections in other cities also arouse comment. In Milwaukee the Socialist candidates for judicial and school board offices were defeated by the two old parties combining on a "non-partizan" ticket. This was balanced, however, by the election of Socialist mayors in Flint Mich., Butte, Mont., and Berkeley, Cal. In Wichita, Kans., the Socialist candidate for Mayor was narrowly defeated. The New York *Press* sees Republican reverses everywhere and calls on the President to rally the party's broken lines. It says:

> "Nowhere in the various local elections of Tuesday can we read any Republican comfort. Where the Democrats did not have it all their own way the Socialists made larger gains than the Republicans. In Chicago the disciples of Victor Berger, the lone Socialist of Congress, nearly doubled their vote. In Tacoma they were strong enough to compel a second election, under the charter rule that the successful candidate for Mayor must have a majority of the total vote. Wisconsin and Michigan towns report Democratic victories where they do not record advances by Socialism.
>
> "There is enough to show that the achievements of the Republican party since the reverse of the November elections have wholly failed to regain the confidence of the voters. If the Presidential contest were held to-day President Taft would be overwhelmingly defeated by a man like Woodrow Wilson. Even as between a Democratic Progressive of the type of New Jersey's Governor and a Republican like La Follette the country at this hour would probably prefer the Democrat to an indorsement of the Republican party.
>
> "Mr. Taft has the opportunity to mend this situation much if not to retrieve his party's losses brilliantly. The present Democratic control of the House, with its Cannon allies, is reactionary. Strong, progressive, and uncompromising leadership by the President, with the popular Republicans of the Senate and House at his back, might yield to him and his party the credit for measures which must surely fail unless he assumes both aggressive and progressive command to put through the enactments the country is shouting for. Vigorous and inspired leadership, with a loathing of compromise, are what the Republican party must have to win back the confidence of the American people. Mr. Taft, and perhaps no one else, can supply the indispensable requirements of a Republican fighting chance in 1912."

MEXICAN PROGRESS PEACEWARD

REORGANIZATION of the Diaz Cabinet, the granting of the most-needed reforms, the appointment by the Mexican Government of official peace negotiators to deal directly with Francisco I. Madero, Jr., all these things are taken by many to point to a speedy restoration of peace south of the Rio Grande, despite the retort of Madero himself, encamped with 1,200 men on the hills overlooking Chihuahua, that there is no peace while Diaz rules. We find our editors quite generally of the opinion that the sweeping concessions made by the Diaz Government were unmistakably the beginning of the end of the present insurrection. The new Cabinet, they believe, will be much more acceptable to the Mexican Liberals than was the old. Enrique C. Creel hands over his Foreign Affairs portfolio to Francisco L. De la Barra, who resigns as Ambassador at Washington to accept it. The obnoxious Ramon Corral retires from his office of Secretary of the Interior, and tho still Vice-President, proposes to journey in foreign lands for a season. The only hold-overs are Finance Minister Limantour and War Minister Cosio.

Even more significant of the dawn of a new day in Mexico is the message read by the aged President at the opening of the present session of Congress. It is the most notable State paper he ever wrote, because it is "the first and only surrender this grim old warrior ever made," says the Omaha *Bee*. Its reforms are so drastic as to be themselves revolutionary, and its meaning, according to the New York *Tribune*, is that "revolution is prescribed in Mexico as an antidote to attempted or threatened revolution." This proposition means peace, assert these papers, as do many others, including the Albany *Journal*, the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, the Charlotte *Observer*, the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, and the Indianapolis *News*. The chief points of this message are thus summed up by the New York *Tribune*:

> "No reelection of President and other executive officers.
>
> "Reform of election laws so as to make the franchise virtually free.
>
> "Reform of the judiciary, making judges more independent.
>
> "Division of great estates into parcels that may be taken up and cultivated by small landowners.
>
> "Abuses of power by local officials to be abated.
>
> "President Taft's action in mobilizing troops near the border approved as wise and in the interests of peace."

The change in the Ministry is referred to as "satisfying in practise one very general aspiration, which is that the political personnel be renovated from time to time." The President has "not hesitated to part with the services of capable, loyal, and honest advisers," in order "to show that room should be made from time to time for new energies in the direction of public affairs." "Furthermore," continues the message:

> "Measures will be taken that will demonstrate a firm purpose to give heed to reasonable complaints that are made against some of the authorities, especially those who are in closest touch with the people. . . . . . .
>
> "The principle of no reelection for executive functionaries elected by popular suffrage had not of late been broached in any of the legislative assemblies of the Republic, and for that reason the Federal executive had not thought proper to express an opinion as to a question which, by its nature, falls within the province of those assemblies; but, seeing that the issue has recently been brought up in some of the State legislatures and has also been discust in the press, the Executive takes this occasion to manifest his hearty assent to the principle in question and to declare that if a bill be brought before Congress providing for the periodical renovation of the functionaries referred to, the Executive will give to such measure his earnest support."

MADERO'S FAMILY.

The father, mother, brothers, and sisters of the Mexican revolutionary leader are seen here at their home in Texas, while Francisco appears in the upper left-hand corner in a vignette because he is detained in Mexico on important business, and could not be present. His grandfather died in Monterey on April 6 at the age of 83, leaving $30,000,000. The entire Madero connection is said to number a thousand members, with vast property in Mexico.

If this remarkable message from Porfirio Diaz fails to satisfy his countrymen, then, in the opinion of the New York *Times*, nothing short of a complete change of government will satisfy them. Yet a complete change of government is what ought to follow, think the Birmingham *Age-Herald* and the Troy *Record*. The Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* sees in the message a confession of practically all that the revolutionaries have charged against Diaz, and an admission that he is unworthy of the authority vested in him; "after this, the Mexican dictator has clearly no alternative but to resign."

To the Providence *Journal* it is clear that the glory of the great Mexican's career "has been dimmed by his resistance to, or his failure to grasp more quickly, the movement against the established order." He made "the mistake of yielding, but not yielding enough," in the opinion of the New York *Evening Post*. A year ago these promises would have appeased the discontented, but at this time it would have been better for his own prestige "if Diaz had made no concessions at all or had gone a generous half-way in meeting the revolutionist demands." Further:

> "For a shrewd man of affairs the Mexican President has latterly been peculiarly blind to his own best interests, in the highest sense. Of earthly power he has surely had more than enough. In the course of nature he must have been prepared to pass from the scene in a few years at most. Had he chosen to retire with good grace, he might not only have had the nominating of his successor, but would have gone into private life amid the plaudits of his countrymen, his faults forgotten, his services freely acknowledged. Diaz at eighty, unsatisfied with forty years of sovereignty, playing the dog in the manger, is surely less imposing a figure than Diaz the great President emeritus would have been."

While agreeing with many of its contemporaries that Diaz was forced to make these concessions by the armed insurrection against his rule, the Springfield *Republican* does not think it likely that he will go farther and "resign his office and call a new election because Madero insists upon it." Nor does *The Republican* believe that the Maderists ought to insist upon a step so extreme:

> "In view of the advanced age of President Diaz, for he is in his eighty-first year, they should now be content for a while with the reforms which he has promised in his recent message. At his death, or retirement at the end of his present term, it would undoubtedly be possible to reconsider the question of reforms in government, inasmuch as a new administration would wish to begin its work with no powerful section of the people dangerously disaffected; and even before then, in case peace were soon restored, other additional measures to satisfy opposition grievances might be obtained from President Diaz himself.
>
> "There is no sort of doubt that, if the insurgent leaders desire most of all the advancement of the best interests of their country they will not continue hostilities and thus prolong indefinitely the present state of things. The promotion of Mexico's welfare can be effected to advantage only by Mexicans joining hands for the common good. 'We must solve our own problems,' says the fighting Madero. The best way to solve them is not by civil war."

Madero, however, declares that to have peace "it is absolutely essential that General Diaz should retire." Then both sides could agree upon a provisional President, not necessarily Madero himself, who says he "would accept as provisional President a member of the Diaz administration, if chosen by both sides, and if the right to select a few provisional governors is granted to us. This to us means a great concession, which we will make to end the war."

CRIME AND "SEDITION" IN NEW YORK

THE PSALMIST'S query, "Why do the heathen rage and the people imagine a vain thing?" seems to hit off more or less accurately Mayor Gaynor's state of mind during these days of vociferous discussion of the "crime wave" in New York City. In their efforts to find a "man higher up," Magistrate Corrigan and others lighted upon the Mayor. Their opinion, which is shared by several metropolitan dailies, is apparently that the Mayor, tho acting with the best of intentions and according to most worthy theories, has been running the Police Department in such a way as greatly to reduce its efficiency. Not content with branding the first statement of Magistrate Corrigan as "seditious," as was noted in our columns two weeks ago, Mayor Gaynor gave to the press a letter in which he said of the work of the police during his administration:

> "The streets were never so free of wayward women. Outward order and decency were never better. There were never so few gambling-places in the city within my time. There were never so few barrooms doing business on Sunday.
>
> "The police force has been dissociated from graft with the liquor business. For the first time we have enforced the State law which requires that the window curtains or screens of every barroom be lowered or raised on Sundays, so that the police officers and every passer-by may see that there is no one inside and that the barroom is not in use. This work has been well done by the police. . . . . . .
>
> "All sorts of falsehoods and exaggerations have been retailed to certain newspapers and others whose delight is to picture this city as in a shameless state of vice and crime, and to befoul it in every way, whereas it is the most decent and orderly large city in the world. . . . . .
>
> "As for the cry in some newspapers now about the 'wave of crime,' as they call it, I can only say that that recurs once a year with the regularity that the marble season recurs to boys.

We heard it last year, and every year theretofore, and at this time next year we shall hear it again."

Speaking before the City Club, Judge Corrigan related a number of instances to substantiate his charges, and reiterated his belief that the Mayor was responsible, as "the real undisputed head of the police force of this city." By the application of his ideas of personal liberty, Mayor Gaynor had demoralized the force, asserted the Magistrate, who knows "of no law which makes a police officer a punching-bag for criminals." And he quoted from a letter sent to the Police Commissioner from the City Hall:

> "Let the whole force know once and for all that it will be deemed a greater offense to commit an unlawful battery on a citizen or to unlawfully enter a house than to let a criminal escape."

To such statements as these the Mayor replies:

> "Let those who want to befoul this city and picture it as a shameless and vicious place go right on. Those of us who have to deal with the city intend to go right on with the large things which confront us."

Meanwhile, the daily papers continue to tell of rowdyism rampant in the parks, of a down-town precinct where 46 burglaries, 54 felonious assaults, and 18 highway robberies were committed in five weeks and were followed by but six arrests and of gangs of thugs infesting the water front until New York has become the worst but one out of the 34 American seaports looked after by the Seaman's Friend Society.

Under such circumstances as these, declares the New York *Times*, the question before the citizens is this: "Are the police of New York alert, active, and efficient in the suppression of illegal vice, the detection of crime, and the capturing of criminals as they ought to be, and, if they are not, how far is their inefficiency due to the policy enforced upon them by Mayor Gaynor?" Not that *The Times* credits anybody with believing that "the Mayor has forbidden the arrest of thieves and thugs."

> "Nobody believes that he sympathizes with criminals. But it is generally believed that he entered upon the office of Chief Magistrate with a prejudice against certain police methods so strong as to be a veritable obsession, and that in endeavoring to suppress those methods he has gone too far, and fairly paralyzed the force."

Similar views are exprest by *The Evening Post* and *The World*. *The American* comes out with emphatic denunciation of the Mayor and his methods, while *The Tribune* thinks he "has reason to be thankful that criticism of his administration has hitherto been moderate and considerate."

Yet the Mayor must be given the credit of having a plan and a program, asserts *The Evening Mail*, which commends him for knowing what he is after. We read:

> "Gaynor is for Anglo-Saxon liberty, for the traditions of the common instead of the civil law. The American tradition follows the Anglo-Saxon rather than the Roman precedent; the question yet to be solved in practise is whether the Anglo-Saxon theory, admirably fitted to homogeneous British cities, can work in heterogeneous New York.
>
> "The Mayor is going to try to make it work, anyway, and in doing so the burden of proof must be against his critics. In theory, at least, he is right in trying to lessen unnecessary arrests; in insisting upon the prescribed procedure as to excise violations; in taking their revolvers from private watchmen; in dispensing with the illegal oppressions of the rogues' gallery; in cleaning out the wardmen, the captain's collectors; in teaching the police force to respect the law and not to be a law unto themselves. He ought to have a fair and ample opportunity to apply his program and test out his theories. The evils they are to correct have provoked louder outcries than ascend now."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Troubles come in battalions. Now, Mexico has a congress on her hands.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The Mexican soldiers feel safer every time a Missouri mule is killed in battle.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The proposal to send *The Congressional Record* to subscribers at $1 a year fills the humorous papers with dismay.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

President Taft receives a pass good for all baseball games. No wonder every young American looks forward to the Presidency.—*Wall Street Journal.*

"Sane Fourth" has almost ruined a big fireworks company. If sanity is carried a little further it will wreck the insane asylums.—*New York Herald.*

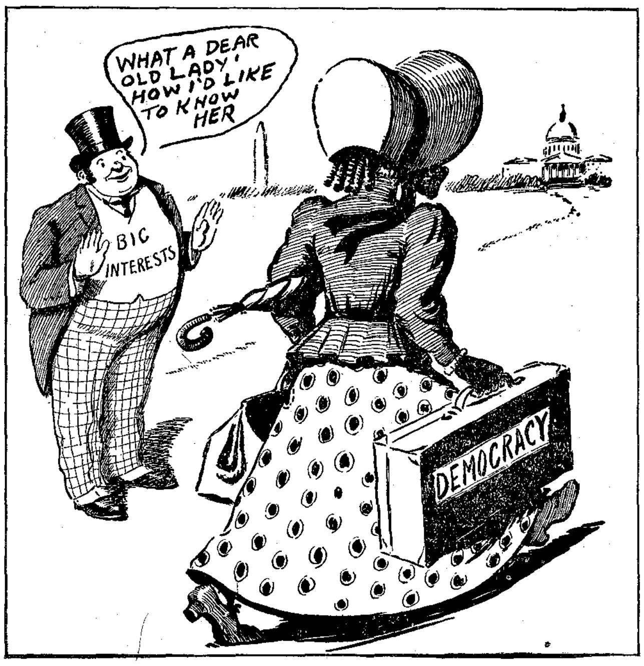
We are going to be sorry for the proof-readers when the Russian commissioners meet the Chinese commissioners and patch up a new treaty.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A letter addrest "Big Bill, U. S. A." has been duly delivered to Commissioner Edwards. Many a householder would have thought it was meant for the grocer.—*New York American.*

It is rumored that Postmaster General Hitchcock is about to be married. We are sure that the magazine publishers will come through with a tasty wedding present.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Abe Ruef, locked in a California penitentiary, insists that his conscience is all right. Ruef's conscience should be as good as new, as there is no evidence that he ever used it.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

It was a woman watching the Albany Capitol fire who observed: "What a pity! The Democrats are burning up everything that the Republicans didn't take." There are certainly some women who understand politics.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*


WHAT A DEAR OLD LADY! HOW I'D LIKE TO KNOW HER
BIG INTERESTS
DEMOCRACY

IN WASHINGTON.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle.*

A burning shame—the New York State capitol.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The tax on bachelors in Wisconsin is classed as a tax on unimproved property—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Mr. Roosevelt has ceased to be an epidemic and has become merely a local irritation.—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

One reform in our monetary system could be accomplished if people could be taught not to spend money until they had earned it.—*Wall Street Journal.*

A Chicago mail-order house has shipped 10,000 alarm clocks to Peking. There can be no further doubt as to the awakening of China.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Strange that none of the magazines advanced the fact that they are second-class publications as a reason why they should be allowed the second-class mail rates.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Washington correspondents say that the railroads have been divorced from the coal business. If that is so, the public will soon begin to pay the alimony.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Some one has discovered that both armies in Mexico are using the forbidden dum-dum bullets. From the scarcity of casualties it was thought they were using blank cartridges.—*Kansas City Times.*

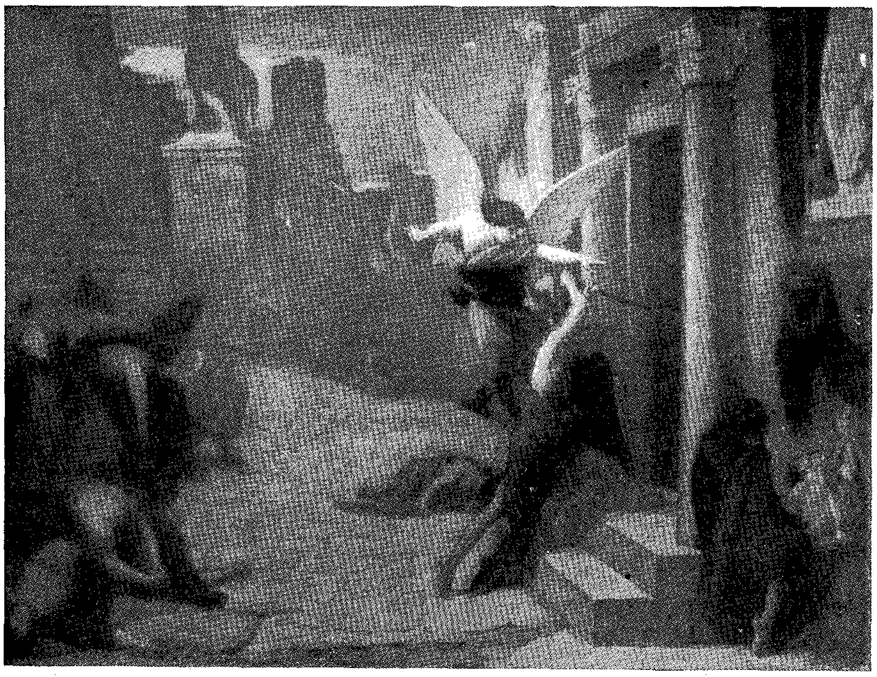
You can notice the difference in the manner of Americans as soon as they get outside the harbor of New York on a steamship.—Richard Croker. Especially if the water is a trifle rough.—*New York World.*

How absurd it is to charge us with being an irreverent people appears from the fact that in Philadelphia the dead are allowed to vote and in the Carnegie Trust Company they indorsed promissory notes.—*New York Evening Post.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

MILDNESS OF THE MANCHURIAN PLAGUE

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT have summoned an International Medical Conference at Mukden to investigate the nature of the plague and its infective character. From the London *Times* we learn that physicians of many nations, including Dr. R. P. Strong, of the Bureau of Science in the Philippines, are taking part in the meeting, and will try to discover some antitoxin. In view of this investigation it is interesting to read the clear and in many ways hopeful report which an eminent Japanese scientist has given of this pneumonic pestilence. This investigator, Dr. Kitasato, Japan's foremost bacteriologist, has been sent to Manchuria by the Mikado's Government to help fight the plague, and it is consoling to have this eminent scientist assure us that the Manchuria plague is of the easiest kind to suppress, if only proper measures are adopted without delay. According to the Mukden correspondent of the Osaka *Mainichi*, who interviewed Dr. Kitasato, the Manchurian plague is found to have only one-tenth the poisoning power of the plague hitherto experienced in China and Japan. The correspondent sets forth the details of the physician's views thus:



"THE PESTILENCE."

A painting by Jules Delaunay, in the Luxembourg, Paris, symbolizing the plague in Rome in 1348. It also raged throughout Europe—in London alone 200 victims were buried daily in the Charterhouse Yard. This is the visitation described by Boccaccio as having ravaged Florence.

"The period required by an ordinary pest to develop palpable symptoms of infection is three days after its victim takes it, and only in rare cases as long as five. But in the case of the Manchurian plague, I have discovered that it takes from seven to nine days for the pulmonary pest to attain in the victim's system a sufficient growth to show the evidence of infection. The conclusion is that the plague we are fighting is of an unusually mild nature. I am also convinced that in the present case the rat is not the transmitter of the disease. I have examined in various infected localities more than 20,000 rats, none of which has been found infected with the plague. As to the question whether the present pest spreads through the air, I repeat the established theory that the pneumonic plague, which is the type of plague now raging in Manchuria, has no power to spread through the air. The bacteria, in the case of the pneumonic plague, can float in the air only after they have dried up and lost infecting power. Moreover, the digestive organ is plague-proof as a channel of transmission, and in consequence discrimination against vegetables, fruits, and other edibles from an infected locality is not necessary. The only cause of infection is contact with the victim. . . . The pneumonic plague is not dissimilar to consumption in its method of transmission. In view of this fact, it is surprizing that the present plague has been permitted to spread so widely and rapidly as it has. So far as my knowledge is concerned, there never was in the history of the world an instance where the pneumonic plague wrought such terrific havoc as in the present case."

ARRESTING A PLAGUE SUSPECT IN HARBIN.

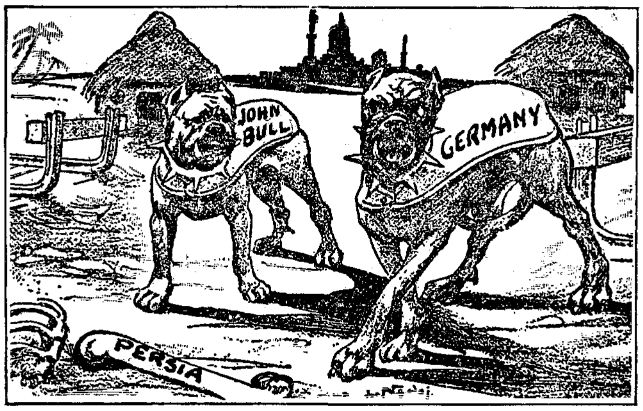
As the difficult task of exterminating rats and insects is, in the present case, unnecessary, the only thing to be done to prevent the spread of the disease is, Dr. Kitasato asserts, to discover the fresh cases of infection at the earliest moment and to isolate the infected persons as well as those coming in close contact with them. The difficulty encountered in enforcing this simple measure is, he regrets to say, that the Chinese authorities and people are slow to act and only half-hearted in cooperating with the Japanese. It seems to be the Japanese verdict that the inaction and negligence of the local Chinese authorities are mainly responsible for the plague's ravages.

The Peking correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from the very edge of the plague region, tells us:

"The plague began with the marmot, a rodent known to the Mongols by the name of tarbagan, which exists in immense numbers in the country traversed by the Manchurian Railway. Records existing for sixty years past show that this rodent is subject to a form of plague associated with the respiratory tract. Marmots yield a fur which in skilled hands in Europe is converted into imitation marten and sable. The value of the skin on the spot varies from 1s. to 2s. Russian houses have a monopoly of the trade, the chief center of the industry being Manchouli, the first station on the railway on the Chinese side of the border. Some 2,000,000 skins are now exported annually by the Russian railway to Moscow, whence they are distributed along two main routes ending the one in Leipsic, the other in London."

WHAT JAPAN EXPECTS OF THE PANAMA CANAL

JAPAN IS NOT seriously concerned with the question of the fortification of the Panama Canal, if we are to believe the utterances of the Japanese press. Japan is chiefly interested, we are told, in the effect the Canal is likely to have upon its commercial activities. Its press all agree that the Canal will in no way impair the commercial interests of the Empire, while some go so far as to predict that the new waterway will boom the country. This latter opinion is voiced by Rear-Admiral Baron Kimotsuki, who states in a recent lecture that the Canal will convert Japan into the radiating center of the world's shipping trade. The Baron elucidates his view thus:



NO BONE IS TOO SMALL FOR THESE TWO DOGS TO GROWL OVER.
—*Mucha* (Moscow).

> "Heretofore Japan has been the terminus of the Far Eastern routes of European merchant vessels. Here the steamships of European countries end their outward voyage, and begin to retrace their way on their homeward trip. But in the event of the Panama Canal being completed, these vessels, instead of returning home by way of the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, will continue their eastward voyage across the Pacific, and calling at San Francisco will proceed to Panama, from thence reaching Europe through the Atlantic, stopping at New York and other ports *en route*. Moreover, the European and American steamships now plying in the Atlantic will, upon the opening of the Canal, extend their routes to the Far East by way of the new waterway. The circumnavigation of the globe being thus made comparatively easy, Japan is bound to become the center of the new movement of the shipping trade. Whether the Western vessels come hither from the Atlantic *via* the Pacific, or by way of the Indian Ocean, this country will become the most important depot for these vessels. Here they must take a good rest, take in more coal and water, buy provisions, and use our docks for repairs. At the same time, our own shipping trade will not fail to take advantage of the new conditions. Our vessels now plying between San Francisco and home ports will, after the completion of the Canal, no doubt enter the Atlantic by way of the Canal, as the voyage from San Francisco to Panama is comparatively easy because of the presence of a current running from north to south. Calling at the Atlantic ports of America, our vessels will proceed to Europe, and thence will return home by way of the Suez Canal."

Baron Kimotsuki thinks that the traffic of the transcontinental railways of America as well as the transsiberian railway will be greatly affected by the opening of the Canal. The *Yorodzu* views the question much in the same light as does the Baron and remarks:

> "If the United States should fix the amount of toll for the passage of the Canal at $1 per ton, as recommended by President Taft, the Suez Canal, which at present charges about $1.45 per ton, will be obliged to reduce the toll, else those European vessels now going to the Far East by the Suez Canal will take the opposite direction and reach their goal by way of Panama."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

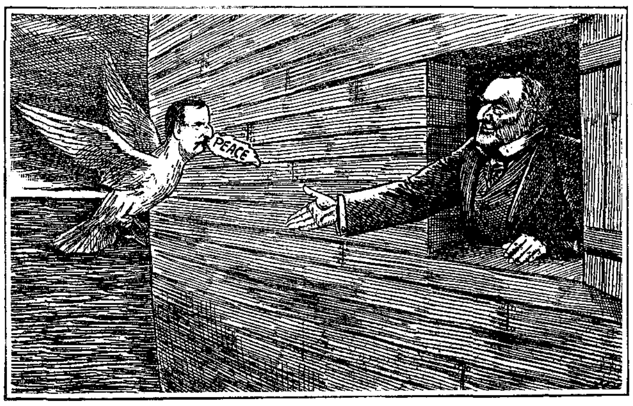
GERMANY AGAINST ARBITRATION

ENGLAND is of course in favor of compulsory arbitration of international disagreements. Germany, watching distrustfully the growth of the British Navy and knowing that England proclaims a program of arming herself so as to defy any combination that could be made against her, refuses to entertain any scheme of disarmament or arbitration. The German Conservatives, with the Chancellor at their head, feel justified in declining the scheme of President Taft and Sir Edward Grey lest they should be left in the lurch, for they appear to have no confidence in British sincerity. The policy of England, they plead, is mere Bismarckism, and Bismarck's motto was "might makes right." But two can play at this game. The best-armed Power, say the Bismarckians, always has justice on its side, whether it annexes Holstein or refuses autonomy to Alsace-Lorraine, seizes Dutch South Africa or occupies Egypt. The idea of arbitrating international difficulties by a reference to abstract ideas of justice and equity is all moonshine. The scheme is impracticable, declares the German Premier, Mr. Bethmann-Hollweg, and of course he merely reflects the ideas of the Kaiser. President Taft and Sir Edward Grey are absolutely flouted by the Imperial Chancellor and the imperial newspaper organs of Berlin. In a recent meeting of the Reichstag the question of arbitration was formally brought up and many Socialist speakers and others of the peace party advocated such a method of settling questions which threatened to lead to the arbitrament of war. But pacifism and arbitration were quietly but firmly put out of court by the Chancellor. Dr. Spahn, the leader of the Catholic Center party, had remarked:

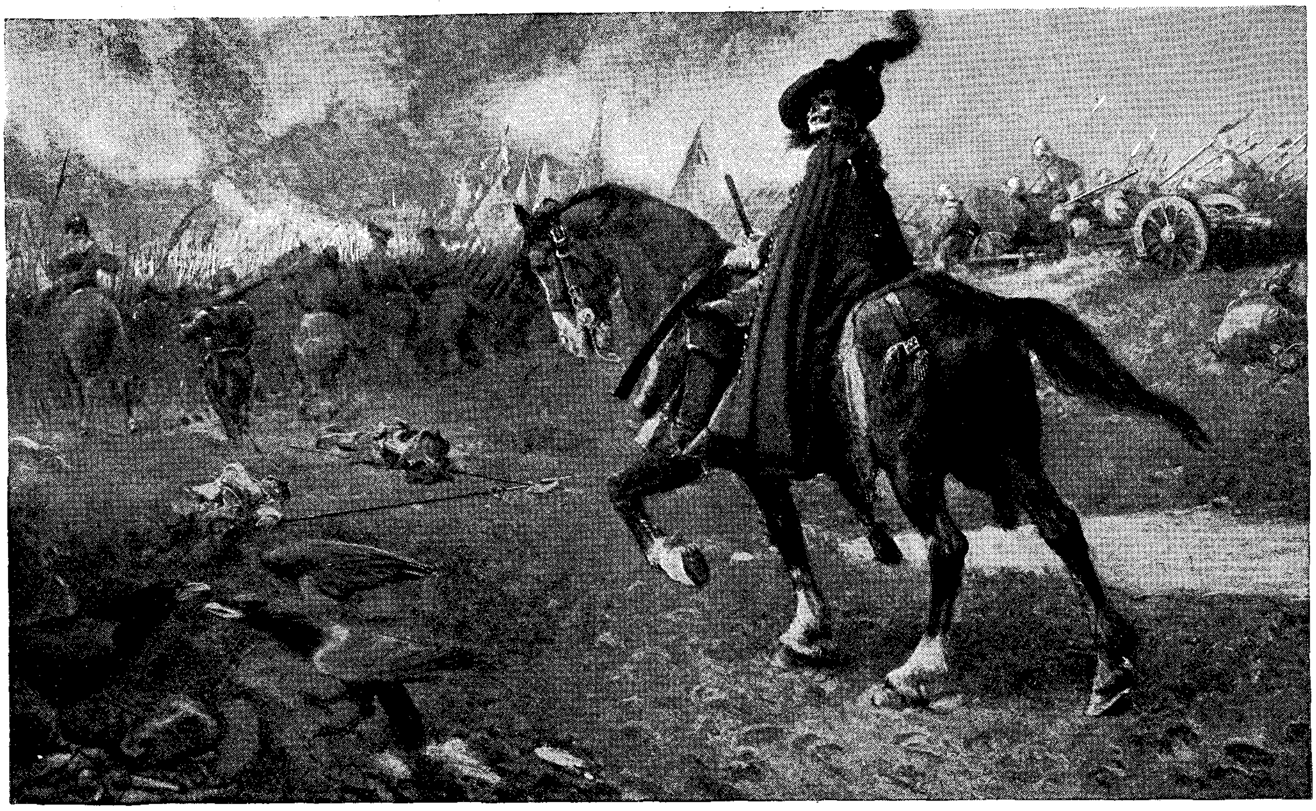
> "I have noted an improvement in the relations between Great Britain and Germany, and I feel sure that the party to which I belong would offer no opposition to any movement which tended toward disarmament and a recourse to arbitration in international differences."

It was in the course of a debate thus opened that the Imperial Chancellor spoke as follows:

> "An agreement between Germany and England with regard to armaments is impossible. In our opinion no practicable basis for such an agreement is attainable. England has frequently exprest the view, both publicly and privately, that her navy must be superior in weight and number to any possible combination that could be made against her. England has a perfect right to make any such declaration, but no self-respecting Power can ever afford to recognize such a claim. If England comes into a congress of the world Powers with such a program she must expect to suffer a rebuff. Every nation must maintain its sea and land forces at such a strength as corresponds with its national resources. Germany at present can not afford to bind herself to a limitation of armaments. She would thereby run the risk of losing her place among the Powers of Europe, yielding it to some greater Power, and



A WELCOME SIGN.
—*The Westminster Gazette* (London).



THE GREATEST GENERAL OF ALL."

FROM THE PAINTING BY EDGAR BUNDY, R.I.

Designed to aid the cause of international arbitration by showing Death as the only victor in the wars of the world.

making her national Government a mere dummy in the world's affairs.

> "Nor is it Germany's province to join either America or England in a compulsory arbitration treaty. In my opinion a universal treaty of this sort is absolutely just as impossible of realization as a disarmament agreement."

While the Socialists hissed the Chancellor for this speech the Conservatives cheered him. The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* (Berlin), which represents the Chancellor's views, remarks:

> "Arbitration is very far from constituting the mysterious remedy which some people think it against all international squabbles and disputes."

According to the Paris *Temps*, whose representative in Berlin has interviewed many members of the Reichstag, only the Socialists and the Radicals, who are decided pacifists and profess antimilitarism, dissent from the Chancellor. For instance, Dr. Weber, a prominent Liberal, declared:

> "The idea of arbitration is very fine. We favor its realization, but are extremely skeptical as to the possibility of it."

Mr. George Wallenstein, a leading spirit of the Catholic party, is reported as saying:

> "The notion of arbitration does not inspire me with much confidence. No nation would feel inclined to acquiesce in the sentence of any tribunal that opposed its interests. The government or the dynasty which accepted such a sentence would be swept off its feet by popular execration."

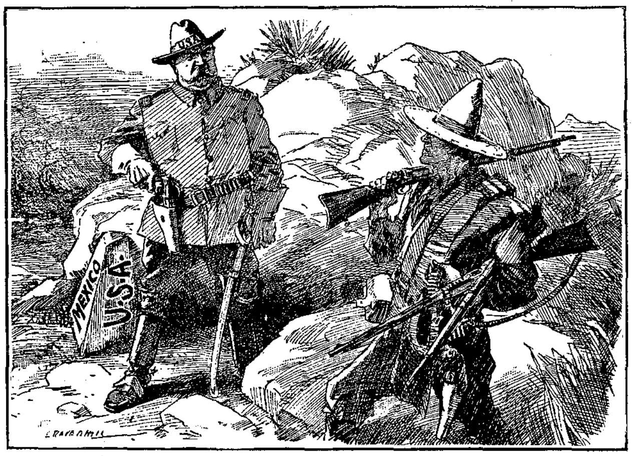
True Bismarckism is exhibited in the utterance of the Conservative deputy, Baron von Treunfels, who put his foot down with the following remark:

> "My opinion on the subject of arbitration treaties is this: Political disputes between different nations are really questions as to which of the parties is the strongest, and will ever continue to be so."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY WE DO NOT WIN LATIN AMERICA

THE GROWTH and prosperity of the South-American Republics has been amazing within the past two or three decades, declares the *Bulletin* of the Pan-American Union. Valparaiso, for instance, has increased its population 100 per cent. within the last ten years, while New York gained only 48 per cent. Yet with all this growth, the United States has had little share in the thriving prosperity of the wealthy regions south of the equator. It is not generally known here, for instance, that British capital and British skill control the railway systems of Argentina, and many will be surprized to read the following paragraph:

> "Every railroad, with one exception, in the Argentine Republic was financed and built by Englishmen, and is now officered by them. The public water-works of Buenos Aires, the tenth or eleventh city in the whole world, were built and are run by Englishmen. In the year 1909 Englishmen took $250,000,000 in dividends out of the Argentine alone. The railroad at Santos in Brazil, the docks of Rio de Janeiro, the wonderful trans-Andine railroad which runs across the continent from Buenos Aires to


U.S.A.
MEXICO
U.S.A.

THE WHITE-HOUSE MAN'S BURDEN.

UNCLE TAFT (on Mexican frontier)—"Who goes there?"
FILIBUSTER—"I do!"
UNCLE TAFT—"Guess you can't!"
FILIBUSTER—"Well, who are you anyhow?"
UNCLE TAFT—"That's my business. All this hemisphere is my business!" —*Punch* (London).

Valparaiso, more than 800 miles and over and through the Andes, were all financed in England.

"One famous and perhaps the most remarkable enterprise of all—the Oroya Railroad from Lima to Cerro de Pasco, which climbs nearly 16,000 feet above the sea and crawls about among the cliffs and crags of the Andes—was conceived and built by an extraordinary American named Meigs. But he could not raise the money to finance it in the United States, so that now it is practically owned and is actually run by Englishmen."

Englishmen of intelligence and business or mechanical ability control the commercial, shipping, and engineering enterprises of South America. North America is represented only in a few isolated places, and we read:

"There are something over 40,000 English residents in the Argentine. There are 400 Americans. What should or could induce the Argentine people to turn to the United States and ask for terms and bids on any such enterprises?

"Suppose, however, that they should, as they occasionally do? They are met with ignorance on our part; with lack of knowledge of packing and shipping necessities; with only four or five steamship lines sailing from the United States and not flying the American flag either; with demands for payment which are totally unknown, unexpected, and insulting to any Argentine house of standing, and finally with no facilities for financial relations except through England."

It is almost staggering to read how the United States has fallen off in the shipping and carrying trade with the Latin Republics:

"It is difficult to believe that the nation which fifty years ago began the commerce of the world with South America now has not one steamship line beyond the equator which regularly flies the American flag, that 91 per cent. of the trade between the United States and the world is carried in foreign ships, that something over $300,000,000 a year is paid by the American people to foreign nations to carry that trade!"

Our wholesale exporters, we are told, are even loth to give to merchants of Rio Janeiro and other commercial centers sufficient convenient credit for the goods they might order. In the words of this writer:

"It is our custom in the United States, roughly speaking, to sell goods on what is called thirty days' time—that is, unless other terms are agreed upon, the purchaser is supposed to pay thirty days after shipment of the order, or at most thirty days after the receipt of the goods. The corresponding period in most Latin-American countries is six months. A six months' credit with us would be twelve months' credit in most Latin American countries.

"Yet this appears to be so little known that when a South American stipulates that his payment is to be made in six months the North-American merchant in most cases thinks that his customer must be bad pay and the sale is lost. As a matter of fact the business integrity of the Spanish-American is so high that he very seldom fails to pay."

The banking laws of this country, too, are such as to prevent our financial houses obtaining as much of the banking business of Latin America as London does. As this writer remarks:

"So long as the banking laws of the United States forbid any form of succursal or branch just so long will most of the banking business of Latin America be done through London.

"Each Republic to-day has within its borders branch offices of European banks, and the lines of trade necessarily follow these. There is no question but that certain of our banks would open branches in many South-American cities were it not that our laws, or, at all events, the present interpretation of our laws, forbid it."

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PROUD OF HAVING A SEPARATE CAGE.

Abbatemaggio, the former Camorrist now testifying against the prisoners, thinks himself the star performer of the Viterbo drama. "Those in the bigger cage send savage glances in his direction."

AMERICA'S TRADE WITH INDIA

THE UNITED STATES is educating India both in agriculture and in engineering, besides buying from the Hindus a vast amount of raw material for manufacture. This matter is treated at some length in *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad) by Col. W. H. Michael, our Consul-General at Calcutta. The trade relations between America and India are becoming closer and closer, we are told. Such relations are facilitated by the excellent means of transport which British and American capital has provided throughout the peninsula. How the United States almost monopolizes one branch of trade in India is thus detailed:

"The United States last year took from India in round figures 80 per cent. of all raw skins, mostly goat, from which the finest chrome and glacé kid leather is made. The number of skins sent from India in 1909–10 to the United States in round numbers was about 15,000,000, while all other countries took a few over 2,000,000 skins. The distribution of hides was different. Of the 9,000,000 of hides of neat cattle exported from India the United States took only a few more than 300,000, and about 500,000 of buffalo hides."

How the railroads of England in India find their terminus in America is thus graphically described:

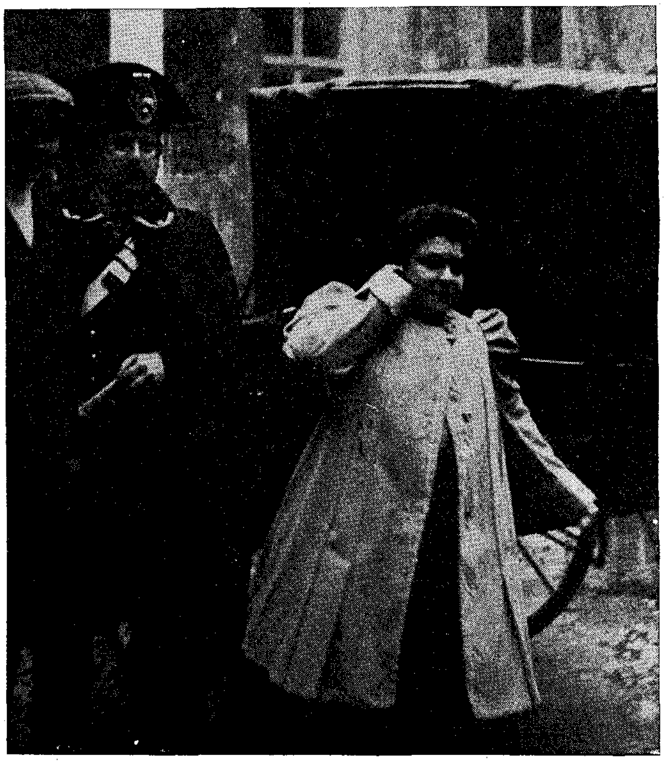
"Every strong country that contributes to the trade-growth of a country backward in the points mentioned is a benefactor to the backward country—in fact, is a potential means of uplift which tends to greater and to grander national life. This result is better than the mere profits in money. Just think for a moment what a stimulus to Indian national growth is the building and operation of 30,000 miles of railway within her borders. But for this mileage of steel railroad my country could not take from India more than 15,000,000 skins annually, and more than $50,000,000, or 150,000,000 rupees' worth of commodities, consisting of cotton, chiken, embroideries, drugs, jute and jute products, gunny-bags, gunny-cloth, jute and jute butts, skins, linseed, mica, saltpeter, raw silk, tea, wool, and other miscellaneous items. These commodities are made accessible by the lines of railway tributary to the port of Calcutta. It requires a large number of freight-wagons to haul 150,000,000 rupees' worth of products to that port for shipment to the United States. Besides that it requires the services of thousands of men to handle the commodities in loading and unloading them, and yet other thousands of men, women, and children in the production of them. In addition to this it requires 53 steamships to carry the direct exports from Calcutta to the United States, and the thousands of tons that went to the United States by transshipment at Liverpool and London, together with the exports direct and indirect from Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, and Rangoon, would swell the aggregate enormously. By far the larger part of exports from India to the United States pass through the port of Calcutta."

Of imports from the United States to India we read:

"The total value of imports from the United States into India during 1909–10, according to the figures furnished by the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, is 36,750,000 rupees, or $12,250,000, which is a trifle over 3 per cent. of the total imports of merchandise from foreign countries, 24 in number, the United Kingdom excluded. Thus the merchandise supplied to India by the United States during last year amounted to less than one-third of the value of commodities purchased by the United States of India, and shipped through the port of Calcutta."

SCRUBBING ITALY'S "BLACK HAND"

IT IS EVIDENT that a vivid interest far outstripping that taken in the coming British coronation ceremony, in the question of Home Rule, the Peers' veto, reciprocity, arbitration, or the change in the Spanish, Italian, and French ministries, has been roused throughout Europe by the trial of the Camorrists, who have operated in this country and all over the world under the picturesque title of the "Black Hand." The whole press of Europe are relating the origin of this society of malefactors and picturing their attitude when brought to bay and submitted to the cold-blooded scrutiny of the law. The Camorra is declared a curse to Italy and a distinct bar to its progress in civilization. Of it the London *Daily Mail* writes:



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THE ONLY WOMAN CAMORRIST ON TRIAL.

Maria Stendardo, charged with complicity in the murder of Cuocolo.

"Legend traces it back to the sixteenth century. Its home is Naples, not the city only, but the one-time kingdom of Naples. Under the last kings of Naples it flirted with the national uprising, but it was even then in reality a vast conspiracy of criminals, and since the passing of the kingdom of Naples it has been that without disguise. Everybody in Southern Italy knows the Camorra's organization and its chiefs, and could point to members pursuing their craft unabashed by publicity. It embraces high and low, laymen and priests; it has an inner circle and an outer circle, and a fringe with which it is in constant contact. It murders and robs, blackmails, taxes vice, and expropriates virtue on its own account, and it is always prepared to sell a knife, or a potion, or a bludgeon for any private venture. It knows no mercy and no scruple; it is an unmitigated curse. The promptness with which traitors are murdered has kept it together. There has been more than one attempt to break it up, but never one quite so determined as the present. The carabineers, it is said, have in these last years brought crime in Naples down to the normal level. If the thirty or forty prisoners now on trial are the real Camorra chiefs, and if they are convicted, the Camorra may have celebrated its last carnival of lawlessness. But with men who have associates who would as soon kill a witness or a juryman as smoke a cigaret, conviction is not as certain as it is hazardous."

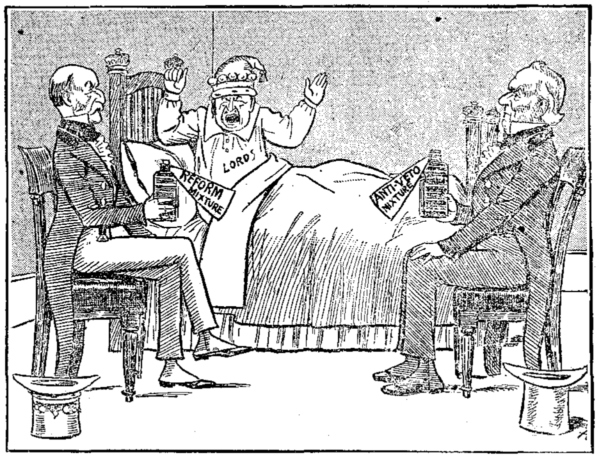
The character of the Camorra is thus detailed in a sprightly manner by the *Liberté* (Paris) which professes to occupy in France the position taken here by the New York *Sun:*

"It is a curious trial at Viterbo, a sort of Punch and Judy show, veritably Neapolitan in character, altho the actors at the raising of the curtain are people who live north of Naples. The way in which jury duty in this trial is avoided gives occasion for the utterance of medical certificates of such an amazing character as would have rejoiced the cockles of the heart of Rabelais. This, however, is merely a proof of the terror which the name of the Camorra inspires throughout Italy."

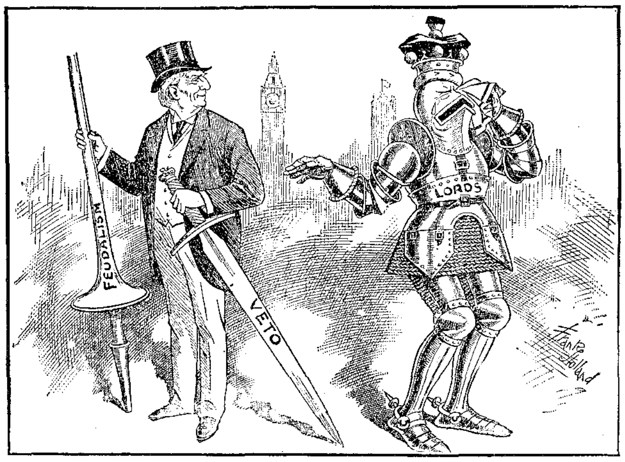
Every Camorrist, says this writer, appears at Viterbo drest like a dandy. He also wears strange amulets, and medals blest by the Pope; he is tattooed, in figures where sentimentalism and mysticism are oddly combined with pornography. The main persons at the trial are briefly sketched by the correspondent of the London *Chronicle:*

"The accused seem all in good health except the priest Ciro Vitozzi (who is accused of being in the pay of the Camorra and falsely denouncing two innocent men) and Maria Stendardo. Erricone is thin and insignificant and rather vulgar. He has a long scar from the ear to the mouth. The others seem to have been collected purposely to exhibit all types of degeneracy. The general pose of the prisoners is one of indifference with a touch of contempt. Abbatemaggio seems proud to occupy a cage to himself. Those in the bigger cage send savage glances in his direction."

There are 380 witnesses to be heard, and the trial is expected to last a year, but such is the terror inspired by the Camorra that many anticipate an acquittal. Abbatemaggio, who charges the prisoners with murder, has only circumstantial evidence to offer.



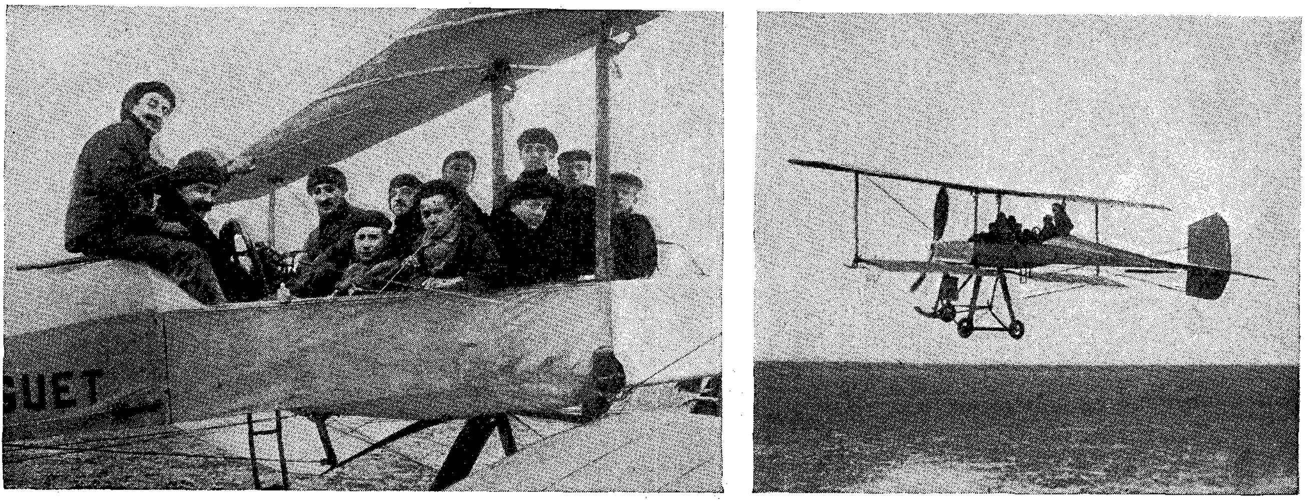
THE IMPATIENT—"If you're going to end me, end me! If you're going to mend me, mend me! But for heaven's sake don't end me and mend me too!" —*The Westminster Gazette* (London).



MR. ASQUITH—"Come, Lord Helpus, be a man! You know perfectly well that this limitation of armaments has got to take place!" —*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



THE AEROPLANE AS A CARRYALL.

New possibilities of the aeroplane were demonstrated at the Douai meet in France on March 23, when Lieut. Louis Breguet performed the amazing feat of carrying eleven passengers on his biplane two miles in four minutes. This was a new world's record. Tho the photograph shows only ten passengers, the dispatches and the account with the photograph agree that the Lieutenant took eleven. The flight was made at a height varying from 50 to 75 feet. The total weight of the twelve persons was 1,315 pounds and the combined weight of the machine and its occupants was 2,002 pounds. The best previous performance of the kind was made by Mr. LeMartin, who in February took up seven passengers for a five minutes' trip.

RAILROADS ON A FALSE BASIS

A MANUFACTURING journal is led by recent events to remark that "the sooner railroading is placed on a manufacturing instead of a speculative basis, the better for all concerned." This is the conclusion of *The American Machinist* (New York) in an article devoted to the recent adverse decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the increase of railroad rates. Were the railroad business conducted like that of a manufacturer, the writer thinks, such a decision as this, instead of checking orders for new material, would cause larger orders than before. Says this paper:

"Some of our machine-building friends are fearful lest the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in regard to railroad rates deter the buying of new machinery. In fact, some point to the reported cancelation of orders for locomotives and other equipment as evidence of this.

"Much of this is probably newspaper talk, but a little study may throw a different light on the case.

"New equipment for either a shop or a railroad is only ordered when it is supposed to be necessary, and able to do the work more economically than can be done with the old equipment. This is the only condition on which the purchase of new equipment can be justified, even when it is replacing worn-out machinery that can no longer be used.

"It will hardly be argued that an increase in freight rates would add to the amount of freight to be hauled, so that the orders for equipment which are reported to have been canceled, were not ordered because they were needed, or else their cancelation is a simple club to influence public opinion. In fact, even had the rates been lowered, there is all the more need of the most economical machinery to reduce the cost of doing the work.

"When a manufacturer finds that through competition, increased labor cost, or for any other reason, the cost of production must be reduced, he does not cancel his orders for new machinery, but orders more, and the best he can buy. And this he usually does from his own earnings and does not issue stock or bonds every time he needs a new building or a new machine.

"As the decision does not reduce the rates or the earnings of the railroads, which have paid good dividends during the not over-prosperous years of 1909 and 1910, it is very evident that the only adverse effect is on the speculative value of the stock, as it may prevent any 'melon-cutting' in the near future.

"But it must be very evident by comparing the manufacture of transportation facilities with that of any other commodity that the way to increase earnings is to buy the best possible machinery instead of canceling orders which have already been placed."

PUNISHING FOOD FRAUDS

NOTICES of judgments rendered by the courts in food and drug cases make "very refreshing reading" to the editor of *The Druggists' Circular* (New York). This paper admires their "judicial calmness and reserve" as contrasted with the "screaming hysteria" of the newspapers. When plainly stated facts are sufficient, the writer goes on to say, "yelling, red ink, billingsgate, and abuse are superfluous." We read:

"Over seven hundred of these notices of judgment have been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. . . . In one we read how a sample of alleged pure flavoring extract of vanilla was adjudged to be misbranded because 'in truth and in fact it was a dilute extract, artificially colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed.' The manufacturer entered a plea of guilty and was fined $25. No muck-raking there; no attempt at blackmail or defamation of character. The manufacturer was simply following a 'trade custom' of lying about his goods for the benefit of his pocket and to the detriment of the retailer and consumer, was caught at it, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine. That's all.

"In another case the judgment was against a so-called importer and packer of olive oil, who shipped quantities of oil as and for 'extra superfine olive oil' when 'in truth and in fact it was a mixture of olive oil and cottonseed oil.' At the hearing no one appeared to claim the goods, so the court ordered them to be sold. No blare of trumpets there, no fanfare, no shouting from the house-top. The dealer knew he had lied to his consumers, he knew that he had been caught, and he knew that he had no excuse to offer other than the old played-out one sanctioned in some quarters by 'trade custom,' but of no avail in a court of justice, that he needed the money, so he stayed away from the court.

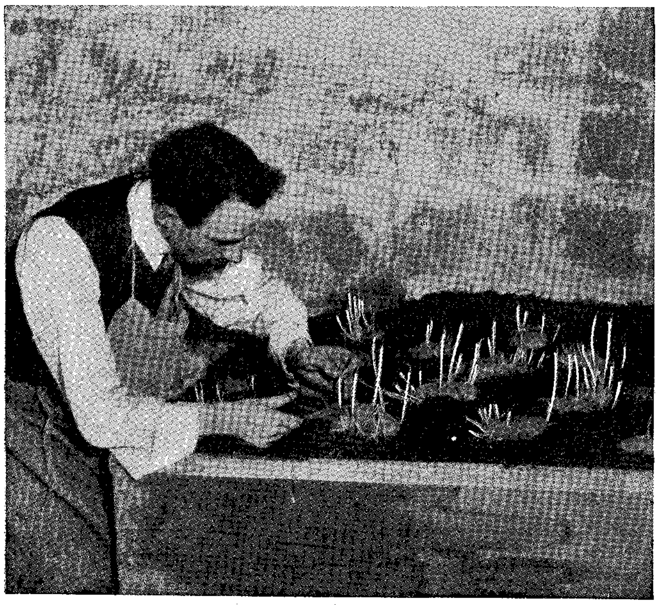
"In a third case 'pure spirits of turpentine' was found by the Government chemists to contain a 'large quantity of mineral oil,' and was confiscated. Evidently the public has tired of paying turpentine prices for mineral oil, and is rebelling. There is not even the excuse of 'trade custom' to put forward for this adulteration, and when that can not be offered for a practise, it must indeed be a bare-faced fraud.

"And here is a 'hair-grower' put up in small fancy bottles and sold at large fancy prices, because, according to a 'trade custom,' it bears the lying legend that it 'will produce hair on bald heads, . . . stops falling hair, keeps the scalp healthy, . . . pure and harmless.' Upon analysis it was found to consist of a little alcohol, borax, glycerin, and a trace of capsicum, in water. The label was held to be 'false and misleading in that the product would not produce hair on bald heads, and

> would not stop falling of the hair.' A $50 fine was imposed. Still, there are people who will go ahead paying several dollars a pint for such mixtures, their faith and hope being as great and as misplaced as are those of the man who, as Knox would say, sows grass-seed on an asphalt pavement and expects a lawn. Perhaps a few cold facts from law courts will cool the ardor of these misled ones, and the honest druggist is the man to bring the facts and the consumer together, no matter what the 'trade custom' may be.
>
> "Great is the work of the administrators of the Food and Drugs Act, altho not great enough, of course, to make dishonest people honest; still it is sufficiently powerful to discourage certain kinds of dishonesty by making them unprofitable, and this is a long step in the right direction. When dishonesty becomes unprofitable, young men taken into a business will not be taught from their early youth that it is justified by 'trade custom,' and so will not receive their commercial education in a school which teaches swindling. That is an end well worth working for, to say nothing of the advantage which comes to honest dealers at the present time through the elimination of dishonest competition. And all this is in addition to the saving to the public. More power to the elbows of the men behind the Food and Drugs Laws."

POTATO-FARMING WITHOUT A FARM

A NEW METHOD by which potatoes may be grown in perfectly dark cellars, on a table-top thinly covered with dry earth, with no cultivation and little care, is attracting some attention. Light is not only unnecessary, but even objectionable, since it causes the seed potatoes to sprout, which prevents the formation of the new, young tubers. The crop would seem to be formed entirely from the substance of the "mother potatoes," yet their total weight is greater, which shows that the new tubers gain something from their environment—perhaps from the atmosphere. By this new method the potato-gardener need not live in the country. He can carry on his gardening in a city cellar and have new potatoes ready for market every month in the year. The potatoes are said to be actually firmer than the outdoor kind, of excellent flavor, and have thin skins that may be simply washed off. This novel way of gardening was, we are told, discovered by accident in England, and we find it described in an article contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, March 4) by Jacques Boyer. We read:



EASIER THAN HOEING IN THE POTATO-FIELD.

The farmer of the cellar potato-lot trimming off sprouts.

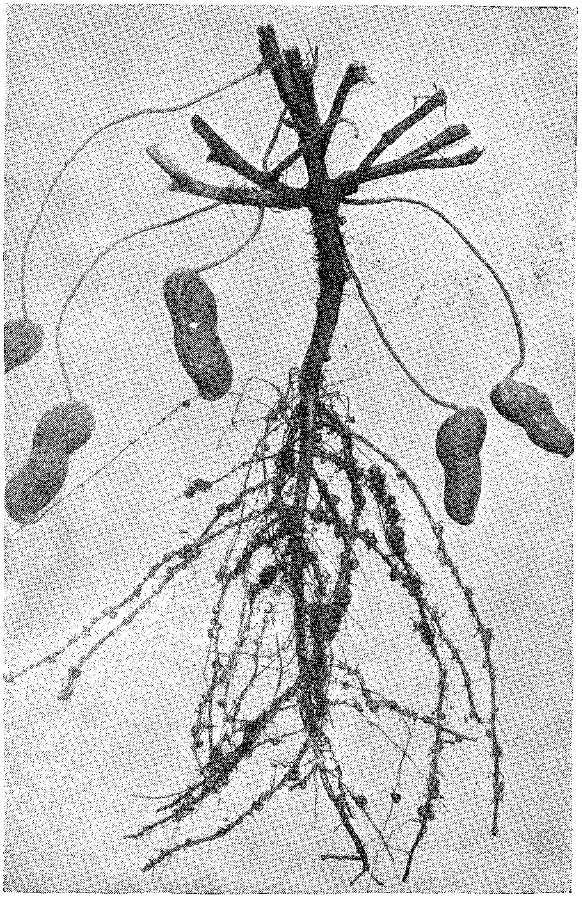
> "Almost all species of potatoes in good preservation are fitted for this mode of underground culture, but it is best to select large tubers without defects, for the slightest trace of fungus spreads rapidly and may spoil the whole crop. Besides, it is best to take two-year-old potatoes, that is to say, those of last year's gathering. . . . . . .
>
> "Once in possession of the seed-potatoes, the planter must seek a perfectly dark underground place—a cellar or abandoned quarry. The absence of light is essential, for the filtration of a few rays causes the potatoes to waste their energies in putting forth sprouts in all directions instead of the buds of little potatoes.
>
> "Countrymen and city-dwellers alike may thus obtain good crops in a cellar corner or even in a dark closet properly fitted up. . . . Fine, dry earth must be spread uniformly on a table in a layer two or three inches thick, after being carefully sifted. Then a slightly moistened sponge must be passed over each potato to wash off the cryptogamic germs that are so injurious to vegetable tissues.
>
> "If some of the potatoes have begun to sprout, the sprouts are removed carefully without wounding the tuber. This done, the potatoes are taken one by one and half buried in the soil, planting them in rows spaced about four inches apart."

THE "MOTHER POTATOES" AND THEIR LITTLE ONES.

The work of cultivation is now practically over. There is no back-breaking toil with the hoe in the broiling sun, and no fight with potato-bugs. The tubers are inspected now and then to see that everything is going on well, and two or three weeks later each will be seen to be covered with tiny white points, which several days afterward change into little potatoes that grow very rapidly:

> "When most of these are reasonably large, they are removed, leaving in place the old potatoes, which continue to bear. Several weeks later another crop may be gathered, and even a third; the budding keeps on until the complete exhaustion of the parent tuber, of which nothing remains but the skin.
>
> "From time to time, sprouts may push forth on the potatoes, and these must be cut off with scissors.
>
> "When the cellar is entered for this purpose, no vent must be opened; it is better to use artificial light, for the slightest filtration of daylight causes the tubers to sprout.
>
> "A curious fact, and one for which no plausible explanation has yet been found, is that the tubers produce a weight of small potatoes superior to that of their own substance.
>
> "This new system of cultivation will be particularly serviceable to small proprietors, who will thus be able to grow successive crops of potatoes from the month of September until the early varieties are ready in spring.
>
> "Potatoes thus grown have still another valuable quality. They have so thin a skin that it may be simply washed off—no scraping or paring is necessary. They have also an excellent flavor and are firmer than other varieties, with less tendency to soften. . . . . . .
>
> "Farmers have long known that to keep potatoes until spring and prevent them from sprouting it was necessary to bury them in dry earth or some other pulverulent substance that is a bad conductor of heat. Nevertheless, as Mr. Schribaux showed

twenty years ago, this method of preservation succeeded only if certain precautions were taken. In particular the potatoes must be properly aired; otherwise they sprout or rot. They sprout when buried in shallow earth and when the temperature is sufficient; for they then 'breathe' normally. The laws of vegetable physiology explain this very well. The tuber, which is very rich in water, has no need to take this from outside in order to grow. So Schribaux was able to make potatoes sprout in slaked lime, as well as in earth or dry peat.



Illustrations from the U. S. Bulletin of Plant Industry, Washington.

HOW THE PEANUT SHOWS ITS GRATITUDE TO THE SOIL.

The nodules on the roots are not little peanuts, but knots formed by the bacteria which collect the nitrogen. If left in the soil, they have a fertilizing value of from $3 to $8 an acre.

"The vegetative functions, however, are not accomplished as well in a cellar as in the open air. In a dark enclosure, potatoes simply piled up expend their energy in developing long and vigorous sprouts at the end of which sometimes grow small tubers. If they are completely buried in earth, the sprouts are more delicate, but the vegetative activity is expended on the young tubers. . . . . . .

"Mr. Schribaux has made several interesting botanical observations. At four inches' depth some of the tubers sent out a few slender sprouts; placed higher, they kept without alteration; buried more deeply, they decayed, for lack of oxygen caused intramolecular respiration to take the place of normal respiration, and decomposition began."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A DEPTH-ORGAN IN FISHES—As anatomical analysis becomes more minute there is a continual discovery of new intricacies. A good illustration, says *Knowledge* (London, February), is to be found in an investigation of Dr. K. W. Dammermann concerning the saccus vasculosus, a dependence of the brain peculiar to fishes. Says this paper:

"It has been usually regarded as a glandular structure, but Dammermann has proved up to the hilt, what a few have suspected, that it is a sensory organ with somewhat striking sense cells. In an ingenious argument he suggests that it may enable the fish to test the degree of oxygenation in the water, and thus to seek out the depth physiologically most comfortable. He proposes to call it a 'benthic' or depth-organ."

THE PEANUT AT HOME

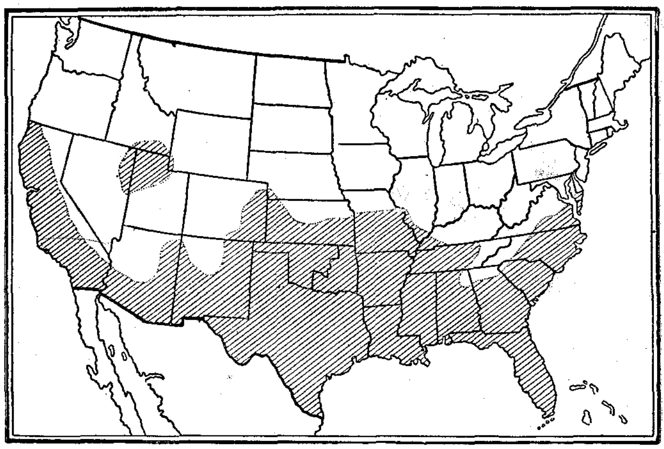
THE HOME of the peanut is not really in the so-called "peanut-gallery" or on the bleachers at a ball-game; it is beneath the soil of its native States, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia. The peanut, we are told by William A. Taylor, of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, in Farmers' Bulletin No. 431 (Washington, 1911), is rapidly becoming an important farm crop throughout the Southern States. Its vines are valuable as forage and the "peas" that are not marketable can be used for feeding. Throughout the boll-weevil district of the cotton belt the peanut promises to become important as a money crop, and special oil-producing varieties will doubtless assist in keeping the oil mills of the Southern States supplied with raw materials. Botanically, the peanut is rather a pea than a nut, the latter word being added to its name on account of the nutty flavor. Its shell is analogous to the pod of a pea, but unlike the latter the fruit ripens underground. The crop is harvested with a plow, the vines being afterward separated from the soil by hand. Says Mr. Taylor:

"Special machines are now being offered which are intended to dig, clean, and bunch the peanuts. By setting any of these machines to the proper depth it is possible to sever the main root of the peanut just below where the pods are formed and thus leave considerable of the accumulated nitrogen in the soil. It is estimated that the nitrogen left in the soil by this system has a fertilizing value of from $3 to $8 an acre.

"Several local devices have been constructed, usually upon the plan of an ordinary plow, but having a U-shaped blade or cutter with one edge sharpened and so mounted that it may run underneath the peanut plants. It is desirable to use a double team, straddling the row, so that the digger will run at a uniform depth. Almost any blacksmith can construct a tool of this kind, and it should not cost more than $5 or $6. Any device that will sever the roots of the peanut just below where the peas are formed will answer the purpose and prove better adapted to the work than the plow. Past methods as practised in Virginia, where the peanuts are removed by means of an ordinary plow, taking most of the nitrogen from the soil, are largely responsible for the rapid depletion of soil fertility in those lands."

The vines are then stacked, and when well cured the pods are picked off, usually by hand, tho for this purpose also machinery may now be employed.

"Two types of machine are employed for picking peanuts from the vines. A cylinder machine similar to a regular grain-separator except as to size has been used for several years, especially in the districts where the Spanish variety is extensively grown. The principal objection to all the cylinder machines is the tendency to break the pods and both shell and injure the peas. By running the cylinder quite slowly, say at 400 revolutions a minute, and feeding properly it is possible to thrash peanuts by using a cylinder machine with a very small percent-

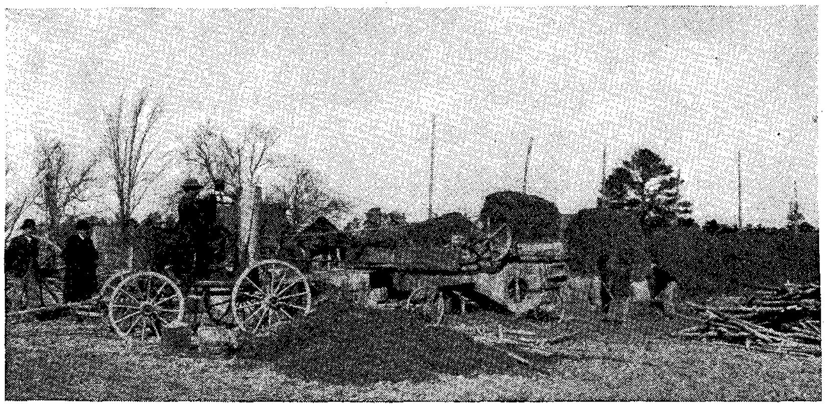


AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES WHERE PEANUTS WILL GROW.

When the shaded region is entirely given up to growing peanuts, it is expected that there will be enough for all.

age of loss from breakage. Pods that are merely cracked or that have what the growers term 'oyster mouths' will not keep for a long period, but become rancid or are injured by small insects while in storage.

"There are machines in use which work upon an entirely different principle from the cylinder machines and which do not break or injure the pods. In these machines the picking is done by dragging the vines over a horizontal wire mesh, and at the same time brushes act on the lower side of the wire screen to remove the nuts. Very little power is required to operate these machines, two complete outfits being run at once by an eight-horse-power gasoline-engine. The capacity of these machines is from 250 to 500 bushels a day. In addition to removing the pods from the vines the machine has the usual cleaning arrangements and a device for removing the small stems from the pods, delivering them in a condition suitable for the cleaning-factory."



PICKING PEANUTS BY MACHINERY.

Most people know the peanut only as it appears on the corner stand, but its uses are now manifold and rapidly extending. Demand for it in the manufacture of all kinds of food-products is increasing, and by-products are used in making feeds for farm and dairy, while the plant itself finds wide use as a forage product and as a fertilizer.

"During recent years great quantities of shelled peanuts, especially of the Spanish variety, have been employed for the manufacture of peanut butter. This butter is prepared by the ton in factories, is put up in bottles or tins containing from one-fourth pound to five pounds each, and has become very popular as a part of the luncheon menu and for camping and cruising supplies. . . . . . .

"The thin brown covering of the peas has a feeding value almost equal to that of wheat bran. These hulls are especially desirable for mixing with the smaller particles of broken peas for stock feeding. In large factories where peanuts are prepared for the manufacture of peanut butter and similar preparations the waste in the form of small particles of the meats and the germs is considerable and this is sold to farmers for feeding purposes. In some cases the waste is mixt with a portion of the hulls and finely ground or chopped before leaving the factory. Peanut hulls make an excellent bedding for use in stables, and by using them in this manner and hauling the manure upon the land their full value can be obtained. . . . . . .

"The oil of the peanut belongs commercially in the same class as cottonseed and olive oils. Peanut oil is of a higher grade than cottonseed oil and of somewhat lower value than first-class olive oil. . . . The greater portion of the peanut oil of commerce is manufactured at Marseilles, France, from peanuts that are bought very cheaply along the coast regions of Africa and transported by ships as return cargo. The African-grown peanuts are very rich in oil, often containing as high as 50 per cent. With a coming shortage of cottonseed from which to manufacture oil in this country there is a great possibility of building up a peanut-oil industry throughout the cotton belt of the Southern States. As already mentioned, there are thousands of acres of land now lying idle that will produce fairly good crops of peanuts, and their growth will improve the land. By combining the use of cottonseed and peanuts for the production of oil it would be possible to keep the existing oil mills of the South running at a profit to both the farmer and mill-owners."

CURING A HALL OF "THE ECHOES"

THE PROBLEM of detecting the sources of troublesome echoes in an auditorium, and of doing away with them, was once regarded as insoluble. It may now be added to the list of similar problems that modern science has solved, altho the solution requires some delicate and difficult work. The way in which the echoes in the Trocadero Hall in Paris were traced to their sources was described in these columns, and similar methods have recently been successful in the fine auditorium of the University of Illinois. Here the clever plan was adopted of using a noisy arc-light as a source of sound. As light and sound originated at precisely the same spot, and as both are subject to the same laws of reflection, it was easy to trace the path of the sound by means of its visible companion. We quote from *The Physical Review* (Ithaca) an abstract of a report on the matter made to the American Physical Society by F. R. Watson. We read:

"An investigation of the acoustics of the University of Illinois Auditorium has been carried on for more than two years. The auditorium is shaped nearly like a hemisphere, with several large arches breaking the regularity of the surface. The dimensions of the building are great enough to allow echoes to exist in addition to a reverberation. . . . . . .

"In the dearth of definite information about echoes, several methods were used to trace the path of sound in the auditorium. An attempt to locate echoes by generating a sound and listening with the ear met with only partial success. . . . . . .

"The most satisfactory method involved the use of an alternating arc light at the focus of a parabolic reflector. In addition to the light, the arc gave two sets of sounds; one sound being a hum due to the alternations of the current, and the second sound a successive 'spitting' of the arc. This latter sound was of short wave-length and therefore experienced little diffraction. It was also of suitable intensity to allow the reflected sound to be heard easily. The bundle of light rays included also a bundle of sound rays, the sources of both being at the same place and subject to the same law of reflection. The path of the rays was easily found. The observer could see where the sound rays struck by noting the position of the spot of light. To trace successive reflections, small mirrors were fastened to the walls and the path of the reflected light followed. This method allowed a complete 'diagnosis' of the acoustic troubles of the auditorium to be made, so that methods of cure may now be applied intelligently and with confidence."

DIGGING PEANUTS WITH A POTATO-DIGGER.

LETTERS AND ART

BLUEBEARD IN OPERA

CHILDHOOD enshrines the story of Bluebeard as a tragedy; but maturity, aided by Mr. Maeterlinck and some others, reduces the legend to romance, or, as some flippant ones may claim, to a propagandist tract for woman's suffrage. In the latter sense has been received in some quarters the opera by Paul Dukas, which, under the title of "Ariane et Barbe Bleue," made its first appearance in this country at the Metropolitan on March 29. The story revealed in this opera is the old tale of Bluebeard known to all—with a difference. The earlier wives are not killed, but are held in durance; *Ariane*, the sixth, has all the curiosity proper to her type, but an added fearlessness and freedom and a courage to flout her tyrannical lord. When she finds and releases the imprisoned wives she tries to arouse in each the same spirit of independence that actuates her, and when she sees they are case-hardened in their slavishness to their lord and husband she leaves this household to work out its own destiny in despair or whatever else may come. The interpretation of the fable advanced by Mr. Finck in *The Evening Post* (New York) does not go quite so far as some of his brother critics in viewing *Ariane* as a new woman. He says:

ARIANE LEADING THE FIVE WIVES FROM THEIR PRISON CHAMBER.

They were not dead, as the old fable put it, but held in a sleep. *Ariane* wakes them from this nerveless acceptance of fate, and, after smashing their prison window, leads them into the light of day, vainly offering them a chance to leave *Bluebeard*.

"This fable teaches that in a mythical polygamous community in France five-sixths of a man's wives will prefer one-fifth of a husband each, tho he be a brute, to no husband at all; while the sixth wife also sympathizes with the brute and carefully protects him against his assailants. She may come back to him—who knows?—after she has tried 'liberty' for a while, and found it a delusion. After all, *Ariane* is not so very different from *Selysette*, *Ygrane*, *Mélisande*, *Bellangère*, and *Alladine*. Like them, she is guided in her actions by curiosity. If she is modern (a new woman) then were Eve and Psyche and Elsa modern, and the heroines of many other tales of all times and climes that were originally intended as object-lessons to enforce the maxim that women must not be too inquisitive regarding their lovers or husbands, who may seem monsters, but in reality are gods and should be adored as such. Does even an *Ariane* care for a man for a husband, unless he is masterful? *Ariane* has more brains than the other women in the story, but she is still feminine; she is not a new woman; she would never wear a harem skirt or smoke cigarets, for she thoroughly realizes the importance to a woman of personal beauty and a sweet breath and fine attire and jewels."

As a musical composition Mr. Aldrich in the New York *Times* sees this work as "a remarkable achievement," and says of the composer:

"It alines him in the modern French school, most widely known through Debussy, more unmistakably than any of his previous works. And yet the music has a definite and personal character that Dukas can claim as his own. He has a greater vigor than Debussy, tho perhaps less spontaneity; on the whole a redder blood courses through the veins of this work. In its general quality it is wholly under the contemporaneous French influence. The tonalities, the character of the harmonies, and the harmonic progressions are those that have been so assiduously exploited in late years in Paris. This new idiom has entirely imprest itself upon Dukas. Only ears attuned to the methods of this extreme 'left wing' can find the score agreeable in many places. It is full of chromatic and dissonant harmonies, of augmented intervals, and 'whole tone' scales, of progressions of the most daring and unexpected sort. But for those to whom this new idiom is not of itself an outrage there is much that is fascinating, seizing, and beautiful in the music. Nor are there lacking pages that charm in a guise less 'advanced.'"

This production is the one effort of the Metropolitan management to equal the reputation of their defeated rival, Mr. Hammerstein, as a producer of French opera. But the critics hardly yield to Mr. Gatti-Casazza the same distinguished success that attended his predecessor in this field. Mr. Gatti-Casazza is charged with making all Maeterlinck, like the proverbial cats, look "gray at night." Because Debussy wrote a Maeterlinck music drama without melodic coloring the Metropolitan manager may have thought that Dukas did the same thing. But this, remarks Mr. Parker in the Boston *Transcript*, is just what he did not do. The dominant personality of the librettist blinded the Metropolitan people to the one great fact in connection with this work new to America, that the Dukas opera is in line with the great French tradition. We read:

"'Ariane' is the lineal descendant of the French music-drama that began with Rameau and continued in some respects with Gluck, that was vulgarized by Meyerbeer, Halévy, and their tribe, and then eclipsed by the imitations of Wagner and that began to reassert itself in the nineties in D'Indy's 'Fervaal.' This 'classic' French opera, outside the bastards of the Meyerbeerian obsession, chooses a large, simple, and severe drama, moving slowly from ample 'situation' to ample 'situation,' eloquent of high and deep moods and emotions and concerned with relatively few personages. It then expresses, characterizes, and clothes this drama with an equally large, severe, and eloquent musical speech on the stage in flowing and significant declamation, staying on due occasion for suggested or sustained melody, and steadily borne, enforced, and revealed by the orchestral voices. French classic opera is aristocratically disdainful of all that is cheap, common, freakish. It will not compromise its own dignity. It must keep at all costs its lofty poise. Its goal is a controlled exaltation of utterance that, being controlled, is the more significant and poignant. Now 'Ariane,' as Dukas conceived and wrote it and as it is performed at the Opéra Comique, is neither more nor less than a classic French opera, in the writing of which the composer has followed the symphonic ways of Franck and used the harmonic and other innovations of the newer French music.

"Being such, 'Ariane' ought to be performed in the fashion proper to classic French opera—that is to say, with the utmost amplitude and severity of style, and with a large eloquence, a due elasticity, and an intense gravity of expression. As it was, Mr. Toscanini sought to make the orchestral part of the opera as subdued, as mysterious, as vague, and suggestive as is the orchestral part of 'Pelléas.' He would not let his band speak out; he dissected the music into its minutiæ until each detail was as precise as tho it were an item in an orchestral table of contents; he was expository and not emotional; or he kept Dukas to a half-voice where the composer would fain discourse or sing full-throatedly. He seemed to conceive Dukas as a somewhat fuller-bodied Debussy. The inevitable result was a performance of surprizing tameness."

BOOKS THAT KINGS MAY WRITE

WHEN EMPEROR WILLIAM writes a book or paints a picture he never avers that he feels himself prevented by his very kingship from "taking sides." This, however, is the modest apology of the King of Italy. He has lately written a book on finance. It is not the sort of subject one would look to find treated by this King, points out the Italian historian Ferrero. Something more in the line of purely cultural subjects might be his natural predilection. Such an ambition might correspond to the desire his ancestors evinced to partake in warfare or to mix in politics. But whatever his personal opinions and sympathies, says Signor Ferrero, the King of Italy felt that "he must not take sides in the questions which the intellectual world is battling with," and "being King, he must involve himself in no essential question of principle." So his work deals with the most impersonal subject he could find, and it is called "Corpus nummorum Italicorum"—a "sort of catalog of the moneys coined in Italy, either by Italians or foreigners, from the Middle Ages up to the present." Such a work, declares Signor Ferrero in *Le Figaro* (Paris), "necessitates lifelong abnegation and total self-effacement of the author," but it can not, however, represent the King, who is "a man of decided personality, is extremely intellectual, and fond of discussion." The historian goes on to say of Victor Emmanuel:

"ARIANE" WITH THE KEY OF THE FORBIDDEN ROOM.

She disdains the chambers of jewels and gold and holds aloft the key to the mystery of *Bluebeard's* castle.

THE NURSE WHO HAS NOT A SOUL ABOVE JEWELS.

She is fondling one of the beguiling treasures found in the chambers to which *Bluebeard* has given free entrance.

"His mind is of a critical and dialectical turn. He has a keen sense of the realities of life and a penetrating intuition. He may be a trifle pessimistic, perhaps, but so are all men of critical mind. And to me he seemed much more inclined to meditation and discussion than to erudition. In fact, his intellectual personality almost clashes with the latter. Why then did he choose to efface this personality?

"I do not pretend to solve this psychological problem, if it is one. But in looking at the volume before me, I can not help thinking that the great mass of people often form incorrect opinions about the rulers of kingdoms. The masses still imagine that a king is a man who can do anything he likes, when, as a matter of fact, many things are denied kings which are allowed all other persons. This is the result of the evolution of modern society. The State must maintain strict impartiality in the struggle between the many forces which all fight for supremacy. The symbol of unity of State is the King.

"The King once said to me: 'The State is no longer the ruling power. Many other forces are growing up around it and are limiting its power. The press, for instance, and the intellectual classes, as well as great financial interests and trade-unions. All these forces—whose interests and objects are widely divergent—must be taken into consideration. If the State fails to maintain its authority, there is no reason for believing that other social forces will keep theirs. You have only to observe what has happened to religion and the aristocracy.'"

The King did not pursue his remarks, but Mr. Ferrero recalled that statement as he turned the pages of "Corpus nummorum Italicorum," seeing in it the ambition of Victor Emmanuel "to partake in the intellectual renaissance, which, like the economical uplift, is the aim of the present generation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LITERATURE NOT BEHOLDEN TO "THE PEOPLE"

LORD MORLEY was wondering the other day what effect democracy would have "upon the great, the noble, the difficult art of letters." Well, it appears that in spite of all the influence that is supposed to rise from Walt Whitman, that fountain-head of democracy, it won't have any effect. Walt hasn't any influence now, declares a writer in *Blackwood's* (London), who "muses without method" and never tells his name. And "the People," enthroned at the polling-booth, find that their influence begins and ends there. "Beyond the domain of politics the People has no existence," declares this cock-sure scion of a fine old conservatism. "Nobody in the world, save the interested politician, would dream of flattering it. It exerts not the smallest influence upon any of the arts, because between the two there is and can be no point of contact." "The People may ruin an empire, it has always ruined every empire upon which it has laid an idle finger," he remarks, perhaps with a sad backward glance over the immediate past years of English political life. But, "it may not change by its numbers the form of a single book, or outvote the beauty of a single canvas." Then, lest the best seller or the popular painter would seem to be overlooked, he muses: "The printed matter which is provided for its amusement, the pictures designed to satisfy its curiosity, live only in its momentary approbation. A brief day and they are torn to shreds, or used, perchance, to enwrap cheap food." This is not attributed, however, to wilfulness or caprice, or envy and malice. We read:

> "Literature, then, is not antidemocratic, merely because it does not recognize the democracy. Its roots are sunk deep into the past. It lives by law and tradition, by all those restraints and impulses which the People has been taught by demagogs to despise. The chain which binds the present to the worlds of Moses and Homer is unbroken in a single link. The material of literature may change with the lapsing years. Its form and purpose are unalterable. Now and again, a writer, greatly daring, has neglected the laws of his craft, and never has his license escaped punishment. And by a just irony, he who sacrifices his conscience for a large circulation, who, like the politician, puts his faith in the god of numbers, is speedily whelmed in oblivion. You will search history in vain for any contradiction of this universal principle. No form of government, no popular boastfulness, has ever impaired the native aristocracy of letters. When the Athenian Empire crumbled to pieces at the touch of radical socialism, Aristophanes sang its dirge of death in the loftiest strains of poetry."

The writer goes on to attempt to prove his point by the very literature that might be supposed to furnish his defeat—our own. Thus he writes:

> "Of all the countries in the world none has proved itself more genuinely democratic in temper, if not in constitution, than the United States of America. Here, if anywhere, we might expect to find a literature shaped or influenced by the will of the People. Yet the literature of the United States differs neither in design nor in form from the English literature which was its origin. The men of letters who have worked and thought on the other side of the Atlantic have made little attempt to create a new system for themselves. They have obeyed the voice of tradition as patiently as their English colleagues. They have abjured license with the loyal respect of artists, and they are not separated by democratic extravagance from the main stream of literary achievement. Poe showed so fine an observance of the laws of art, that he has been as quick an inspiration to France as to England. If Thoreau's material were fresh to experience, it was treated with the beauty and reverence of ancient days. Even the respectable anarch of Boston, Emerson himself, respected his craft too highly ever to outrage the least of its conventions. Parkman is an historian as Gibbon is an historian, and he must be measured by the old standards. Hawthorne and James and Howells are in the straight line of descent from Fielding, our prose Homer. One experiment and one experiment alone has been made in democratic poetry, and that experiment, if it has encouraged parody, has not tempted imitation. Walt Whitman stands apart, an awful warning to those who would break the laws of literature. He came before the world a strange, inchoate monster, a savage with a half-articulate voice, one who might perchance have been a poet had he not dried up the wells of poetry in his breast. Already he is forgotten, with all his tricks of polyglot familiarity and Yankee journalism. Now and again he may be mentioned as the drunken helot of literature; the best and the least characteristic of his works will be cited in anthologies; and another generation will recognize that he was tolerable only when he abandoned his antics and did his utmost to conform to the rules of his craft. Yet he lived not in vain, for he proved, even to the doubter, that there is no music without melody, and that poetry can not be fashioned in contempt of sound and sense."

NEW YORK'S IMPERILED DOCUMENTS

WHEN THE first news of the Albany fire was published it looked as tho the New World had ranged itself with the Old in the irrevocable destruction of precious historical manuscripts and public documents. The burning of the Alexandrian Library, the loss of 12,000 books at Cremona in 1569, the great fire of London, the destruction of the magnificent library of Strasburg in 1870, were disasters over which bibliophiles still mourn. But these losses were with one exception the fortunes of war. That the precious historical documents relating to the affairs of Sir William Johnson should burn at Albany and leave no published records are losses for which modern science and foresight can have no excuse. There is comfort alone in the fact that the case is not as bad as it might have been.

Turning from discussions of the enormous graft involved in the construction of the building from 1867 to 1905—its papier-mâché ceiling that should have been quartered oak, and similar matters of civic interest—papers like the Boston *Evening Transcript* devote much space to the cheering news of the rescue of many precious records that were at first believed to have been irretrievably ruined by fire and water. The Capitol Library was peculiarly rich in historic material. In its archives were many papers, some of them not yet printed or used by historians, relating to important episodes in the varied history of New York—the doings of Dutch directors and patroons and English colonial governors, the transactions of Sir William Johnson with the sachems of the Six Nations of the great league of the Iroquois, and numerous collections bearing upon the War of the Revolution. Perhaps the most important papers in the last category, the documents that proved Benedict Arnold's treason and insured Major John André's conviction as a spy, were among those rescued.

In addition to copies of early laws, charters, and constitutions of the colony and State, the documents saved include the following of more than local interest:

> "Grant from King Charles II. to his brother James, Duke of York, of the land included in the present State of Maine, the territory from the Connecticut River to the Delaware River, Long Island, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket.
>
> "Autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.
>
> "André papers, thirteen manuscripts, in Levant case, found in the boots of Major John André when captured by Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart, on his return from his visit to Benedict Arnold at West Point, with his passes and other papers.
>
> "Washington's opinion of the surviving generals of the Revolution, written in the winter of 1791-92, after the defeat of Gen. Arthur St. Clair by the Indians in the autumn of 1791.
>
> "Draft of President Lincoln's first emancipation proclamation, September 22, 1862. The manuscript was presented by the President to the Albany Relief Bazaar on January 4, 1864, and by means of a lottery organized by the bazaar brought $1,100 to its funds. In 1865 it was bought by vote of the New York State legislature for $1,000.

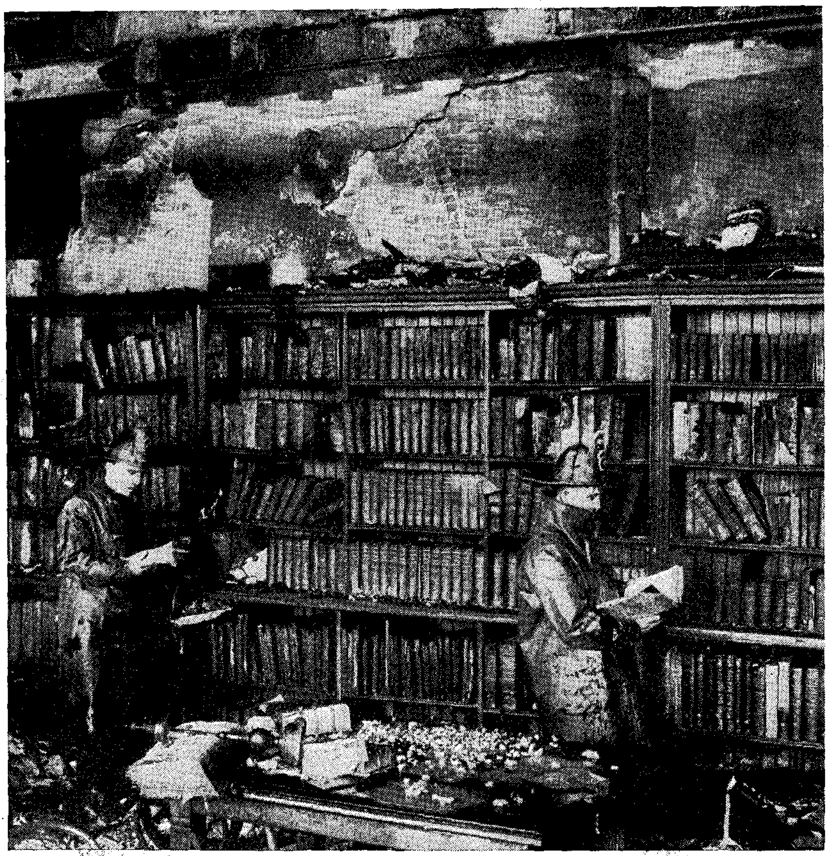
> “Two copies of Bradford's Laws, printed by William Bradford in 1654, the first book printed in New York.”

The records of the War of 1812 were likewise found undamaged.

While the fire destroyed many of the documents in the Van Rensselaer collection relating to the great Dutch patroonship of Rensselaerwyck, a private estate comprizing the present counties of Albany and Rensselaer, some of the most important were preserved. These brands snatched from the burning include a map of the colony of Rensselaerwyck of about 1632, the charter of the colony dated November 4, 1688, and the following documents and relics of later date:

> “Commission to Philip Schuyler as Major-General in the Continental Army, Philadelphia, June 19, 1775, signed by John Hancock.
>
> “Draft of Washington's Farewell Address, written in the spring of 1796.
>
> “Tabulated statement of Washington's household expenses of 1789.
>
> “Washington relics, including: Pistol presented by Lafayette, gold watch, chain, and two seals; box of surveying instruments; compass made by D. Rittenhouse; tripod; measuring-chain, large; measuring-chain, small; six marking-pins; table napkins; large pearl button from dress-coat.”

The wampum belts of the Iroquois Confederacy, placed in the State Library about fifteen years ago when the survivors of the Six Indian Nations in grand council named the State Library as Wampumkeeper, were also saved.



THE MORNING AFTER IN THE ALBANY CAPITOL.

Books and manuscripts worth their weight in gold to the historian were found scorched and sodden with water. Many are irrevocably lost.

The lost documents include twenty-three large volumes of Dutch records of the Government of New Amsterdam from 1634 to 1674; about 10,000 papers of Sir William Johnson, whose skilful dealings with the Iroquois bound them to the English cause in the French and Indian War; and the mass of the Van Rensselaer papers, including the complete records of the Dutch West India Company, giving the history of the early Dutch colony of New Netherland, an enormous number of English colonial documents, and an exhaustive collection of Revolutionary manuscripts with autograph letters from officers who took part in the War of Independence.

Dispatches from Albany to the New York *Evening Post* say that the celebrated sword said to have been sent to Washington by Frederick the Great, was found undamaged under a heap of burned books. And some of the scorched books and papers can be partly saved or copied. To quote:

> “A preliminary survey of the saved manuscript material in the State archives shows that approximately one-third of it is probably in condition where it may either be actually saved or copied. The lower shelves in the document manuscript room were unharmed save by water. At present there is a heap of débris and partly burned paper covering the floor of this room to a depth of six or eight feet.
>
> “Most of it is frozen stiff at present. When this is carried away and sorted over, it is thought that a good deal of valuable material will be found to be in such shape that it can be at least transcribed. An onlooker in a few minutes this morning picked out a batch of papers of the Committee of Safety, a revolutionary body, which were only burned about the edges and soaked with water. These constituted part of the valuable revolutionary collection. There are many papers here in no worse shape; and, if carefully treated, many of them can be saved. That is the work that a part of the library staff will be engaged in for the next few months.
>
> “It has been found that by a lucky chance that portion of the early Dutch Colonial records that had never been printed have been saved practically intact. Two-thirds of the whole Dutch collection was destroyed, but most of it had been reprinted, altho not in the most satisfactory manner. One-third had never been printed, and this occupied the lower shelves, which were only damaged by water.
>
> “Of the Revolutionary papers, probably one-third are saved. Many of those lost had been printed in some collections, but the loss here will probably prove one of the most severe. Of the old English Colonial records and documents probably one-third has been saved. There is just one ameliorating circumstance in connection with these English records. They exist, or a greater part of them exist, in duplicate in the Public Records Office in London, and they can be transcribed. But the actual original records of course can not be restored.
>
> “Experts will set to work at once examining piece by piece the papers saved from the wreck. An examination has shown that many volumes that have been burned can be saved so far as the text is concerned. If carefully handled, a page that is burned to a cinder can be copied before it falls to pieces. There are experts who make a business of transcribing burned records, and this plan will be adopted in an endeavor to save some of the burned manuscripts here.
>
> “Great batches of papers are found burned only around the edges and frozen together in a solid lump. It is impossible to tell at the present time what many of these are, and how far they can be saved, but the experts expect to be able to save a great part of the stuff that is found in this condition. Your correspondent picked out from a heap of burned material today what appeared to be a chunk of ice. When examined more closely, it was found to be a batch of papers relating to the Washington family, and including copies of wills and other papers of the ancestors of George Washington.”

The measures best adapted to the preservation of valuable historical papers and documents, says the Springfield *Republican*, should never be neglected by those charged with their safeguarding. Further:

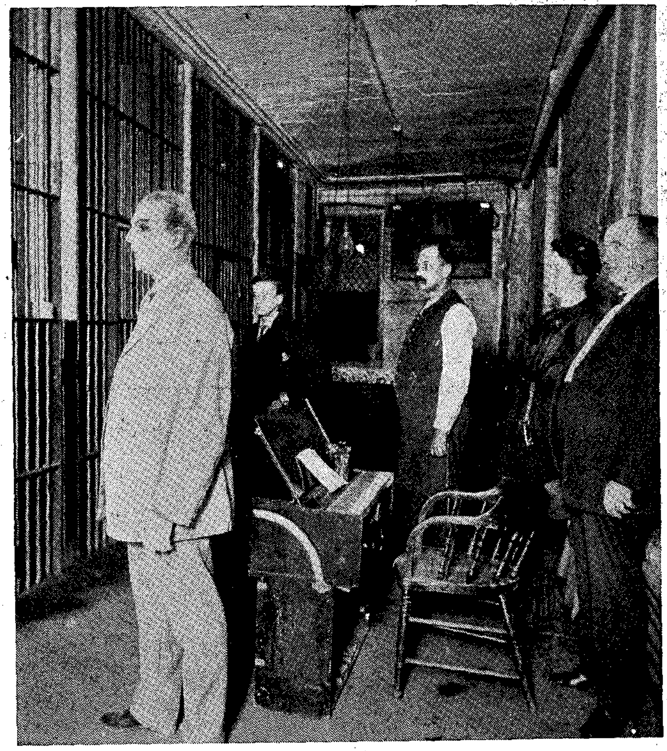
> “In too many States, it may be feared, the conditions are fully as reprehensible as they were in the New York State Capitol; and one can only inquire with a feeling of uneasiness how well protected against destruction are the many collections held by private historical and antiquarian societies, libraries, both public and private, and other associations which may have become possest of some priceless treasure.”

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

CHICAGO'S "APOSTLE TO THE BUMS"

"SMOKE-COVERED, filthy, noisome," pronounced by W. T. Stead to be worse than any prison he had seen in Russia, the Harrison Street jail in Chicago houses more criminals in the course of a year than any other police-station in the world, says Bruce Barton, in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston). No man enters there, save by necessity, excepting only R. H. McBride, self-appointed "Apostle to the Bums." Every Sunday morning for six years, McBride, "sustained by a gospel which stooped to the gutter to rescue him," has invaded the prison corridors with a baby organ and a Bible to hold a religious service before the rough faces that stare out at him from behind the rusty bars. No one knows of this work but the prisoners and their turnkey, but, asserts Mr. Barton, of the 15,468 men who have been confined in the Harrison Street Station during these years, 13,295, "eight out of ten of Chicago's very worst," "have knelt with McBride on the damp cellar floor, at the end of his services, while he has sought God's love and blessing for them." McBride's life-story explains his success in this stony and neglected field. We read:

"Five years spent in a railroad office, five years in various low saloons and barrel houses, and finally a transcendent night in which he wandered into the Life Boat Mission under the impression that it was a new saloon, and found there a different spiritual comfort—these are the stages of his preparation. To the men and women before whom he is sent, they are more valuable than twenty years of scholarship. They are his credentials, the seal that what he says is true, the proof that his gospel can do what he claims it will. That he who was once where they are is now able to face the world with the confident smile of hope is worth more in Harrison Street than all the law and the prophets."



"I WAS IN PRISON AND YE CAME UNTO ME."

R. H. McBride (at the left) holding a Sunday-morning service in the "drunks' corridor" of the Harrison Street Police Station, Chicago. Many a man has dated his reformation from one of these services.

The writer tells of going to Harrison Street and witnessing "the miracle of those sin-seared faces melted under the message of love":

"We picked our way down a dingy stairway, and were halted for a moment by the huge iron gate at the bottom. But the magic of McBride's name admitted us, and we found him just starting his service in the men's corridors. There was little time to look around, but we could not fail to see the leaky water-pipes dropping great puddles to the floor, the grimness of the whole interior, the hard, scarred faces peering through the bars. Nor could we escape the odor of disinfectant doing unequal battle with a score of more aggressive smells, testifying to the barbarity of the sanitary arrangements. The organ was playing; some one thrust a song-book toward us, and singing mechanically we watched McBride march up and down the corridor, pouring out his praise in a voice melodious in its vehemence, pushing books through the iron bars, and urging the eighteen men behind them into the choruses.

"After a bit a lady recited the Twenty-third Psalm; and then McBride. There was no introduction, no rounded periods, nothing that you look for in a sermon. He just drew off a bit, squared his shoulders, and struck right out in short, hard sentences, that almost made a noise of impact as they hit home. It was all about my Friend and your Friend, who doesn't care about clothes nor clean faces, but just for men.

"'He took me out of a barrel house, boys, and gave me a new chance, and he'll do the same for you. Take my word for it; I know. And he wants you; he died to save you; won't you listen to him?'

"And then:

"'We're going to close with just a word of prayer, boys, and I want those who want to be remembered before the Father, and will kneel down with us, to please hold up their hands. Thank you, boys, thank you, boys, thank you.'"

To the amazement of the visitors, one hand went up after another, until "the whole eighteen not only lifted their hands, but knelt forward clumsily on the hard, cold floor." The next service was to be held at the drunks' cells, at the other end of the building, whence "floated parodies, rude jests, and now and then the Master's name thrown back in blasphemy." McBride did not hesitate—

"Down that narrow corridor he strode, and set the organ square in front of the middle cell. By the time I had lagged in behind him, still oppressed by the ribaldry, doubting the event, the books had been distributed and the first hymn was under way.

"It was indeed such an audience as few men have looked upon. Four boys, hardly in their teens, were herded into the first cell, altho the bench provides sleeping-room for only one. Two men of years but pitifully little wisdom shared the next; in the third a besotted and uncomprehending individual; and finally, a veritable side-show group—an Irishman, a Syrian, a negro, and a Swede, sobered somewhat by the night's hard experience, hating themselves and the world. The jests, the curses, even the thick mutter of the uncomprehending one that 'there ain't no God,' passed by without affecting us.

"McBride drew himself a little straighter at each successive one, with the attitude of a man commissioned by a personal God to do battle with a very real and personal devil; and the service went unwaveringly on, gathering some momentum as it went. After we had sung several hymns one of the boys plucked up a bit of courage, and, delving back into the long unlighted portion of his memory, called for 'When the Roll Is Called Up Yonder.' So we finished off with that."

After the sermon, a "straightforward call of a saved man to those who once might have been his comrades," McBride "prayed a simple but all-effective prayer. And nine of those eleven were down on the hard floor with us."

How much good does it do? McBride does not know, says Mr. Barton; "nor do I." But he gives one typical instance of reformation—the case of a young Kentuckian, who was converted through McBride, and later conducted a Bible class while serving sentence in a Kentucky penitentiary. Months afterward a message came from the warden "stating that the man had died, and had sent his blessing to McBride, with a promise to stand waiting for him on the other shore."

A CATHOLIC THRUST AT FOGAZZARO'S "SAINT"

FOGAZZARO'S "SAINT" was admired most by people who knew nothing about saints, remarks the editor of *America* (New York), the organ of the Jesuit order in this country. This "saint" seemed to be "welcomed in all quarters except that of the Catholic Church," where he was "banned," and placed on the Index. Why was this? The secret of it, according to this writer, was that the Modernists needed a saint, could not find one to suit them in the world of reality, and so had a novelist conjure one up from his imagination. So we have "a theatric saint, done in the best manner of Hall Caine or Marie Corelli." The ignorant were delighted, but it made the judicious grieve. *America* examines the "saint" of Fogazzaro and finds that his main idea was to put conduct above belief. This, we are told, is preposterous. We read:

"It takes more than a subtle student in emotions to analyze the spiritual experiences of a true saint. The psychology of holiness is quite outside and beyond the perky notebook investigations and midnight fevers of a popular novelist. Fogazzaro's 'Saint' would appear very incongruous and ill at ease, indeed, in the company of such reformers as Philip Neri, Teresa, John of the Cross, Catherine of Siena, Charles Borromeo, or Ignatius Loyola. The best proof of this, perhaps, is the startling popularity of Fogazzaro's 'Saint' among persons who have not the slightest curiosity or interest in the others. Reformers like the latter are not of the kind that recommends itself to the Modernist mind. The Modernist 'saint' spends much time in describing the narrow views and selfish intrigues of ecclesiastical superiors, a most uncharitable occupation for a saint; he tells his followers to carry out their peculiar tenets in secret, not to sign their names to their pamphlets and articles and works, lest Rome should denounce them, a rather dishonest course for either a saint or a sinner. The 'saint' does and says and teaches many things, in the contemplation of which the saints we know of would shudder; we can not name them all; but his fundamental doctrine, the one which makes him so lovable to non-Catholics, the one which makes him so different from the saints of history, is that dogma is of very little worth, that it makes no difference what we believe, or whether we believe or not, so long as we live upright lives.

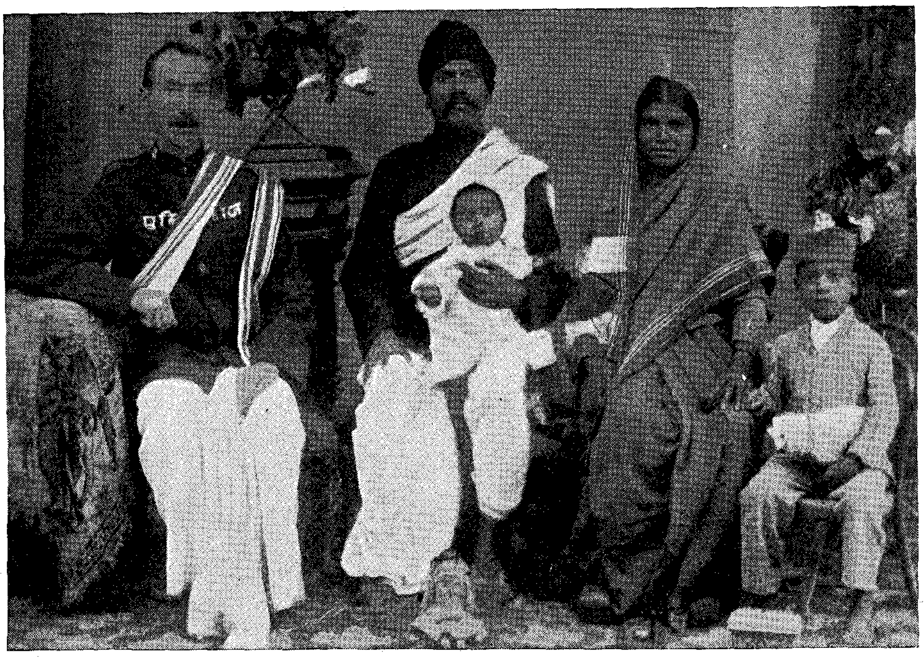
"It is like saying that it makes no difference what we eat, or whether we eat or not, so long as we keep strong. The Modernist 'saint' is in this at one with all modern Protestantism and unfaith, that, contrary to the real saints, he belittles the importance of dogmatic belief, and urges the claims of conduct and practise over those of doctrine; as if one's conduct were independent of and separate from one's views. So might we urge a builder to ply his trade and forget mechanical laws. Right thinking is, in the supernatural life of the Church, the essential preamble and condition of right acting. This is also a natural law of supreme import. The certain revenge of this outraged law, which makes correct conduct depend upon the apprehension of the truth, is the ultimate crumbling away of the most elaborately delicate moral structures."

THE SALVATION ARMY IN INDIA

AS THE Salvation Army makes its appeal especially to the "submerged" classes, it is not surprizing to find that it is doing a large work in India, where there is probably a greater number of that description than anywhere else in the world. *The War Cry* (New York, April 1) has an article on this subject that will bring new ideas to those who imagine that the activities of the Army are confined to the cities of America and Great Britain. Here is a picturesque bit from *The War Cry's* account:

"We have during the year undertaken the special care of the Doms, a tribe of professional thieves whom we have commenced training in useful occupations. We have formed a band of the converts, a former hangman being the bandmaster."

In former years the unconverted natives used to attack and beat the converts, burn their homes, or have them arrested on some thin or trumped-up charge—


SALVATION ARMY OFFICERS IN INDIA.

Adjutant Lewis (from America) and Adjutant Matthew, with his family, of the Army's Training College at Poona.

"But now things are so changed that it is not uncommon for us to be sent for to accept the surrender of a whole village to Christ and to give the villagers new names. . . . In one village in the Punjab this year an idol tree was cut down, and the wood used to build a school-room."

The total number of converts is not stated, but these paragraphs show that the work is assuming considerable proportions:

"Describing a journey of 5,000 miles throughout the whole country, Colonel Sowton gives some striking facts indicative of the vast extent of our work. He traveled from the north for two and a half days, first by train to Bombay, where, in our Central Training College, he found forty cadets, all of whom understood English. We have recently adopted the plan of gathering all such together for training, so that we shall have in all parts of India officers fully acquainted with our English literature and with each other. From Bombay, three days by steamer brought the Colonel to Colombo, where he visited three of our four corps, and publicly enrolled sixty new soldiers. He then went to see the village work, traveling mostly by ox-cart. He was met at one village by a great procession with tom-toms and was much struck with the picturesque effect of our red uniforms on the dark-skinned soldiers. All the people had stopt their work in the rice-fields for the occasion. After a most enthusiastic meeting, at which several sought salvation, the Colonel started again on his night journey to South India.

"There he found our sister-leader for that part of India (Colonel Case) just back from a journey, in the course of which she had seen 500 people seeking salvation. In order to continue his journey to Trivandrum the Colonel had now to enjoy sixteen hours' punting in a boat, at what was thought the fast speed of three miles an hour. Here he inspected our Industrial Schools, in which we are training some forty or fifty boys and an equal number of girls. Leaving this place at five o'clock in the afternoon, he traveled by ox-cart the fifty-six miles' journey to Nagercoil, arriving at eight o'clock the next morning. In our hospital there he found that four native apothecaries employed had got converted. We have at the same place a training-college for fifty cadets, and schools for sixty boys and sixty girls. In the surrounding villages we have corps and outposts, generally with day-schools attached to them. Several thousands of people in this neighborhood are either our soldiers or adherents—the latter being a name we have adopted in India to define those who, without making a profession of salvation, place themselves and their homes entirely under the direction of our officers, destroying their gods and temples, and regularly attending our meetings."

The Army is aiding the natives industrially as well:

"These villagers have been very much helped in recent years by means of a loom, invented by one of our officers. In this loom, by a very simple leather attachment, the same motion which all who have seen a weaver at work are familiar with, by which he pushes back the 'slay,' at the same time throws the shuttles, so that he is able to double the amount of cloth daily produced. We have also made employment for many by means of factories for the manufacture of these looms, and sheds where the use of them is taught. We have also a canal-boat traveling through one district, where weaving is the common employment, and upon which the new loom, the weaving, and its results are shown to the people."

THE CHEERFUL GIVERS OF HINGHWA

EVERY fourth bushel of rice that is raised by the heathen population of Southwestern China goes to feed "the voracious appetite of some dumb idol" or the no less exacting ministrants at their shrines, says Mr. Harry G. Dildine in *The Epworth Herald* (Chicago). Furthermore, he is convinced that, in the three counties of Hinghwa, Yungchun, and Tehwa, the old worship consumes over a quarter of the total yearly earnings of the people. But the question is asked: "When these Chinese who have been accustomed to spend so freely for the maintenance of other religious institutions come into the Church, do they bring that same fourth over entire and invest it in the new faith?" Virtually, they do, is the reply of this writer, drawn from his experience as a member of the Hinghwa Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This answer, he adds, "will be appreciated only when we understand something of the great change that is made in a man's earning power by the fact that he makes a profession of Christianity."

By keeping the Sabbath, we are reminded, "the Christian merchant is probably surrendering to his nearest competitor a part of the trade that he might well have had. Yet the only reply he makes is to hang on the closed door of his shop the words, 'Ceremonious Worship Day.'" Others are handicapped in like manner:

By courtesy of "The Epworth Herald."

ORCHESTRA OF THE HINGHWA BOYS' SCHOOL.

"The farmer finds it quite as expensive a practise for himself to cease work on Sunday while all others plow or reap. The burden-bearer is so bound to the gang with which he travels that to keep his one day he must frequently lose two or three as he waits for his partners to return."

Besides the usual social and commercial boycott that the convert always has to face, a peculiar condition confronts many of the Hinghwa Christians:

"Large parts of the estates of their ancestors have been set aside as endowments for the temples and ancestral halls in which the clan is interested. In some places a third of the land belonging to the village is tied up in this way. It is farmed in turn by members of the different divisions of the clan. The privilege of farming the land involves giving a feast before the idol or ancestral tablets and performing certain sacrifices at their altars. Because the convert feels obliged to keep free from idolatry, he must lose here from a fourth to a half of the natural gain on these crops."

By courtesy of "The Epworth Herald."

CARRYING WOOD TO EARN MONEY FOR THE PREACHER.

"Now what about that fourth that used to be spent in idolatry?" "Does it not seem," remarks Mr. Dildine, "as tho most of it had been consumed before the convert ever saw it?"

Then he goes on to show how generously and unselfishly these Chinese Christians of the Hinghwa Conference do give toward the maintenance of their new worship and the advancement of their new faith:

"For the year 1909 our 5,944 members and probationers, tho not the wealthy men of their villages, and tho deprived of some of their best givers by the plague, contributed for pastoral support and missions the sum of $6,090.37, an average of $1.02 each. This represents the price of the board of the whole membership for about twenty days or more than the net wage of each wage-earner for over two weeks. To have consecrated the results of as many days of labor for the skilled mason or carpenter, each of our American Methodists must nearly have doubled his subscription. Our Hinghwa City Circuit, after paying all local expenses and $450 for the entire support of its pastors, gave $600 for work elsewhere. Not all of our congregations are large enough to do this. For the Conference as a whole, even such strenuous giving as they practise leaves about half the salaries of their Chinese preachers to be found from other sources. The day has not yet arrived when they shall need no more aid from their American friends. Their interest in opium reform led them at a single meeting to give $500, enough to afford treatment for 400 victims of the drug. For years they have been lifting heavily at church-building schemes. Every third preaching-place in our two western districts has bought its plot of ground and stands ready with half the price of a new church home. They challenge us to meet them halfway with another $2,500.

"Can we imagine that we are making our contributions, not in the midst of a civilization where every second person makes an open profession of some form of Christianity, but where only one other soul in each 600 has ceased to be a serious menace to our welfare? If so, we can understand how to honor the marked benevolence of the Chinese brethren who out of their limited resources are contributing for the advancement of the Kingdom of God."

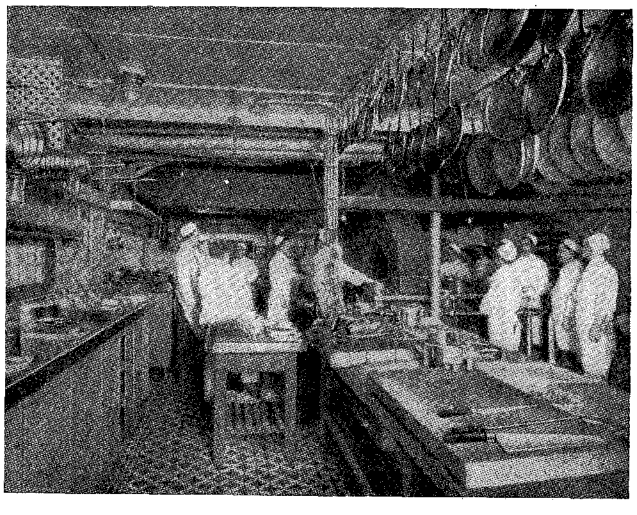
SUMMER TRAVEL IN EUROPE

PROSPECTS FOR THIS YEAR

MANAGERS of the Atlantic steamship companies are by no means always agreed in their forecasts of the quality and volume of a season's travel. Last year more passengers and steamers crossed the Atlantic than ever before, but a variety of opinions may be found as to what will happen this summer. For the unparalleled exodus of last year good reasons are found. Early in the year the situation in the business world was good; no disturbing element was seen on the horizon. The Passion Play at Oberammergau furnished a strong special attraction for those who had been uncertain whether to pass a vacation in Europe or at home. Instead of the Passion Play, the coronation of King George V. in June offers this year an unusual attraction for European travel, altho there is a diversity of opinion as to whether it will prove attractive to the average tourist. The coming extra session of Congress is cited by pessimistic observers as offering an uncertain factor, in the volume of this summer's travel. There is no doubt that the advance bookings with practically all the companies are, for the season, phenomenally large. Mainly on this account a number of managers take optimistic views. Speaking of the changes that have recently taken place in foreign travel Mr. Emil L. Boas, Resident Director and General Manager of the Hamburg-American Line, said recently:

AT THE ELEVATOR DOOR ON THE STEAMSHIP "GEORGE WASHINGTON."

"Ocean travel in the past ten years has been undergoing a steady transformation. In previous years the season was well defined. Everybody desired to leave or return at about the same time. With the advent of larger ships and cruising steamers all the comforts that the modern hotels ashore can afford have been provided. Increase in size has brought steadiness in a sea way, greatly adding to the pleasure of a voyage.



IN THE KITCHEN FOR THE FIRST-CLASS TABLE OF AN ATLANTIC LINER.

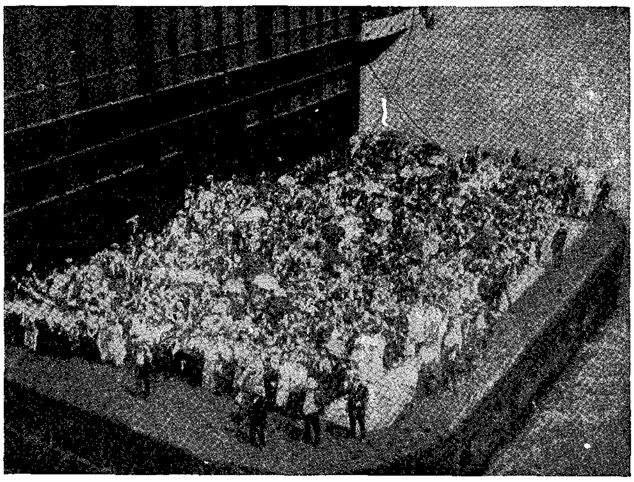
"At the present time a large number of tourists on four of our cruising steamers are in different parts of the world, the greater part of them coming from this country. The *Bluecher* is returning from a trip to the Straits of Magellan; the *Cleveland* is cruising in the Mediterranean, while passengers on the *Moltke* are inspecting the Panama Canal, and those on the *Hamburg* are visiting the West Indies.

"In the past a trip around the world was looked upon as an important personal event, requiring considerable thought and time in preparation. The success of the last cruise around the world of the *Cleveland* demonstrated the advisability of adding another to our present list of sixty-eight services, that of a 'belt line' around the world. Since the announcement of this service, the bookings have confirmed our judgment. We have decided to make this service an annual event.

"In the transatlantic trade, the indications are that there will be a steady migration well into the summer. To show how the spirit of travel has taken hold of the public, let me say we have several bookings of passengers, now returning from the Straits of Magellan, for the North Cape Cruise aboard our three cruising steamers. In order to meet the demand for cruising steamers, we are now placing in service the 16,000-ton steamer, *Victoria Louise*, to carry only first-cabin passengers."

According to actual figures a total of one and a quarter million people crossed the Atlantic last year. This year, it is said, the bookings on all lines, up to the last week in March, indicated that even this record figure would be broken. The Coronation will start the tide earlier than usual; this may account for the increase in advance bookings at this time in the season. Most of the lines are building new boats. One of the managers recently remarked that every twenty years an entire transatlantic fleet is renewed. The largest ship to make her début this summer will be the *Olympic*, of the White Star Line. This leviathan, the largest steamship ever constructed, was launched last October, and will make her maiden voyage from New York on June 28. Her sister ship, the *Titanic*, will be launched on May 31, and be in commission in January, 1912.

The *Olympic* has a registered tonnage of 45,000. Her length is 882 feet, six inches; her breadth 94 feet; her height from top of funnel to keel, 175 feet. It is estimated that in length she would overtop, by 182 feet, the Metropolitan Tower in New York, the highest office building in the world. The *Olympic's* passenger capacity is 2,500; her crew 860. Another new steamer this season will be the Cunarder, *Franconia*, attached to the Boston service, and the largest boat that ever entered Boston Harbor. During the winter she will be attached to the fleet cruising between New York and Mediterranean ports. The new *Rochambeau*, of the French Line, will make her initial trip from Havre to New York in September of this year. The *Cameronia*, of the Anchor Line, will sail from Glasgow for the first time on August 12.



A "GOOD-BY" CROWD ON SAILING DAY IN NEW YORK.

The crowd is standing on the end of the pier while the ship moves out into the river and heads for Sandy Hook.

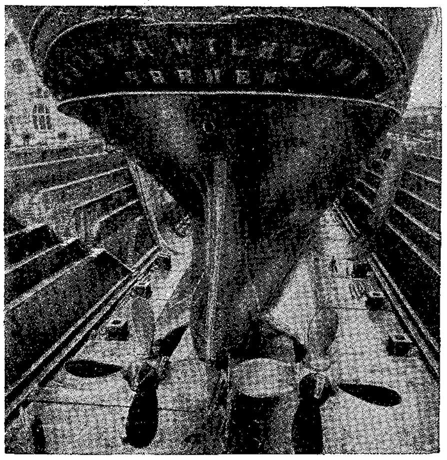
Other steamers on other lines are in process of construction. Some of these will not be in commission until the summer of next year. The Hamburg Line has recently laid down the keel of its new ship, the *Europa*, which will be "the largest ship in the world." The entire double bottom has been completed. The superstructure is now under way. The company has just added to its fleet of cruising steamers the *Victoria Louise* of 16,000 tons, which will be devoted entirely to special cruises.

Meanwhile, the Cunard Company are building their huge new ship, the *Aquitania*, which will have seven living-decks as against the six decks of the *Lusitania* and *Mauretania*.

This activity in building steamers looks like an indication of prosperous increase. One manager, however, does not see it in quite that way. "The building of more and larger steamships," he declared, "is not necessarily due to a demand for more accommodations, but is rather a result of competition among the companies. Because one builds larger boats, all are forced to put out new ones, or be left behind. Last year, altho it was a banner year, several lines failed to pay dividends. But we are building more than ever." The actual cost represented by this service, including shore equipments, is estimated at from $800,000,000 to $1,000,000,000, figures which, of course, keep growing. At the offices of Oelrichs & Co., the General Agents of the North German Lloyd Company, the following statement was made:

"The advance bookings this year are in excess of anything known in steamship history. Last year was the greatest steamship year in point of numbers, but if the present bookings continue, 1911 will be the banner year. There is nothing, however, to indicate that the Coronation will prove a special attraction for Americans. During the month of these festivities, we find that passengers are booking for Paris and Bremen in as great numbers as for London. The expositions in Rome and Turin will undoubtedly take many to Italy. Travel both eastward and westward bids fair to be larger in 1911 than in 1910.

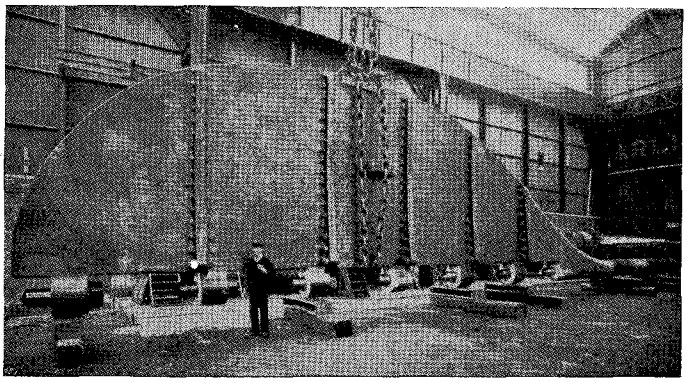
"For the first two months of the year 600 more first-cabin passengers have arrived in New York than during the corresponding period last year. In the second-cabin westward an increase of more than 2,600 persons is shown. Eastward, the actual number of passengers leaving during the first two months has been below that for last year, and yet the bookings are ahead of last year. In the second cabins eastward there is an increase of 1,335, and in steerage, an increase of more than 20,000."



AN ATLANTIC LINER IN DRY DOCK.

THE CORONATION

The festivities attending the Coronation of King George V. will practically extend over the months of May, June, and July. During the latter month, the King and Queen will go to Dublin, to be present at various festivals there, and afterward to Wales, for the investiture of the Prince of Wales. The London *Daily Mail* describes what is to take place in London:



THE RUDDER OF THE OLYMPIC, THE NEW WHITE STAR BOAT, NOW IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION IN BELFAST, IRELAND.

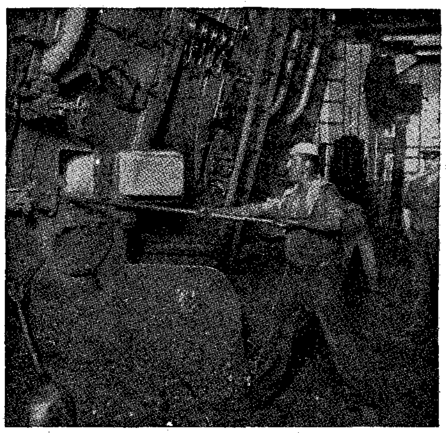
"More than thirty miles of London streets are to be traversed by the King and Queen in the festivities of May and June, and at the lowest estimate there will be ample room upon the pavements alone for 5,000,000 spectators. Leading up to the climax of the Coronation on June 22 is an array of royal ceremonies. On May 12 the King and Queen drive to the Crystal Palace for the opening of the Festival of Empire. A few days later comes the visit of the Kaiser and Kaiserin for the unveiling, by the King and Queen, of the Victoria Memorial in the Mall, on May 17. The assembling of the Imperial Conference takes place on May 22, and the ceremonies connected with it will hold the stage until the Coronation Week.

"The principal ceremonies and functions announced for the month are: June 20, State Banquet at Buckingham Palace; June 21, Dinner given by the Duke of Connaught at St. James's Palace; June 22, Coronation Day; June 23, Royal Progress through London; June 24, Naval Review at Spithead; June 26, Return of the King and Queen to London, Gala Performance at the Opera; June 27, Garden Party at Buckingham Palace, Gala Performance at His Majesty's Theater; June 28, Departure of Royal Guests, Visit of the King and Queen to Royal Agricultural Show at Norwich; June 29, Royal Progress to the City, Service at St. Paul's and Luncheon at the Guildhall, Return Procession through North London; June 30, King's Coronation Fête to 100,000 children at the Crystal Palace. In the opening days of July, when the King and Queen are at Windsor, royal reviews will be held, and then follow visits to Edinburgh, Dublin, and Wales."

In regard to hotel accommodations and the arrangements for seeing the processions the same paper says:

"There is no large hotel in London which has not received scores of requests for rooms for the Coronation period, and these come from people in every quarter of the globe. Visitors from distant places are already (in early March) on their way to London, intending to make holiday here during a season the brilliance of which will be ever memorable. At least 100,000 representatives of the overseas dominions are expected to be in London during June. In the matter of vantage-points from which to view the royal processions on June 22 and 23, the sale of windows and seats has been proceeding for some considerable time past, and the prices asked and agreed to reach record figures.

"The processional route upon Coronation Day is so comparatively short that the prices of seats will, it is anticipated, reach high figures. For the royal progress of the following day the route is so long that thousands of seats and many scores of windows are expected to be available at reasonable prices. Seats for 7,000 guests will be provided in the Abbey."



IN THE STOKE-ROOM OF AN ATLANTIC LINER.

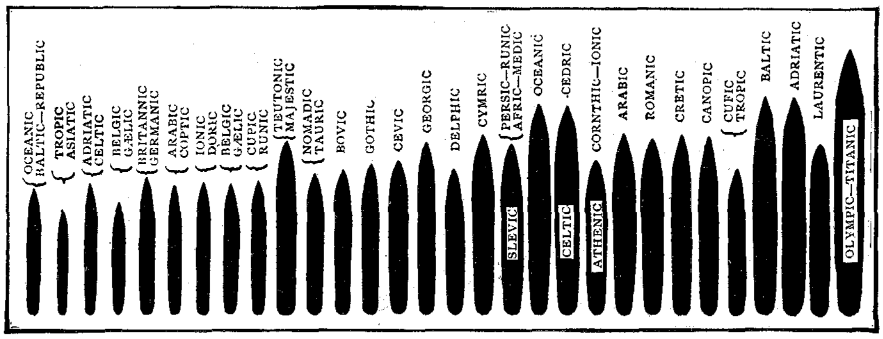


DIAGRAM SHOWING COMPARATIVE SIZES OF WHITE STAR SHIPS FROM 1871 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

The two ships now in course of construction, the *Olympic* and *Titanic*, are shown at the right. It will be noticed that several names for ships in the early period, for example, *Baltic* and *Adriatic*, reappear as names of larger ships in the later period.

A NEW ROUTE FROM ENGLAND TO THE CONTINENT

What is known as the Folkestone-Flushing route promises to attract many tourists in England as the most convenient way of reaching the Continent. This is the shortest route between England and Holland. By the use of Folkestone instead of Queensboro, the former English port for this line, the distance from London to several continental points has been shortened, the saving to The Hague being one hour, to Berlin and Munich an hour and a half, and to Hamburg over two hours. Three new steamers of 3,000 tons each were recently placed on the line for the night service. The decision to adopt Folkestone in place of Queensboro as the English port for the line follows a continuous service from Queensboro to Flushing extending over thirty-six years. The recent change affects only the night service, Queensboro being still retained for the day service. These new steamers are said to be the largest and fastest that ply between England and the Continent. Their speed is twenty-two and a

(*Continued on page* 755)

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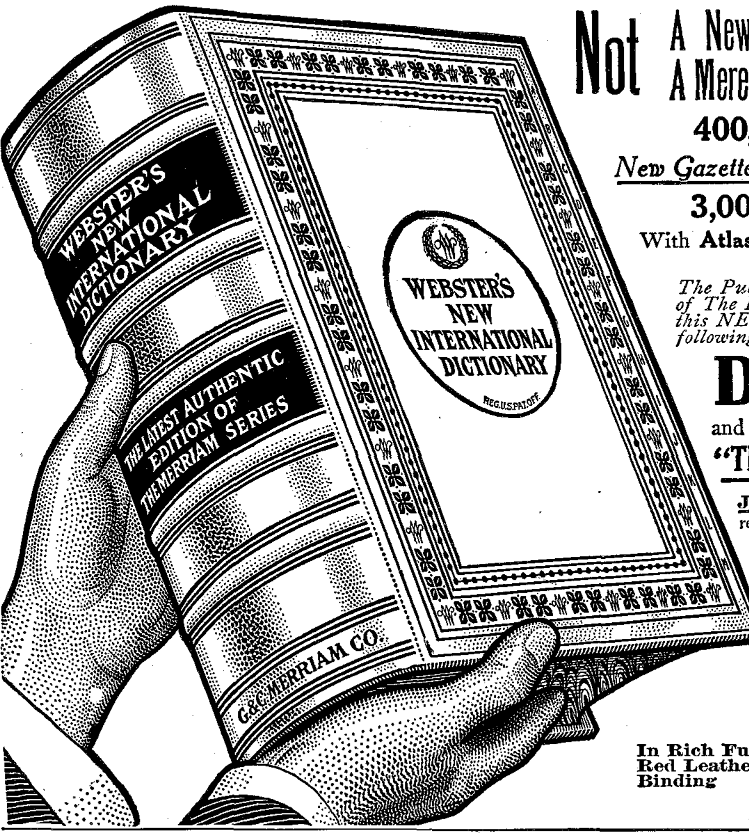
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CURRENT POETRY

ONE complaint we would register against current poems—they are so short that they give thought no chance to gather momentum, so light, for the most part, that one good Boreal puff could send them scattering like a flight of autumn leaves.

A brave poet, who wishes to grow in strength, should frequently choose a theme that will keep his imagination on the stretch. "I try," says Thomas A. Edison, "to think of the biggest thing that could be done, and then do it"—a good rule for inventor, business man, or poet. Surely no art can hope to gain great things that is continually broken to petty purposes.

One thing can be said in extenuation of the verse-makers. A poet nowadays is like an actor who plays to an empty house. There is no particular inspiration in vacant chairs.

There are always two factors in an artistic production—the artist and the audience, and each is necessary to the other. It is silly, for instance, to suppose that Spartacus could have conceived his immortal speech if he had been before a crowd of servile blockheads who didn't give a snap for freedom.

And so the wonder is, not that the poets do not write better, but that they write at all. We think they write supremely well when we consider that there is no market for their wares, and that they are practically forced to take in each other's washing.

We print below two poems from "A Son of Cain," by James A. Mackereth (Longmans, Green & Co.), a book that is refreshingly original. Some of the author's longer poems have a deep Atlantic roll that is reminiscent of Wordsworth and in all his thought one can feel the lift of a tide. Mr. Mackereth's poetry is rather somber and has a bleak, grim, northern spirit that might be traced back to the Druids.

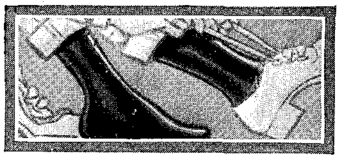
"The Lion" would make good copy for our "universal peace" enthusiasts.

The Lion

By James A. Mackereth

I met a Lion in the way:
Heigho! his eyes were wild!
A bright magnificent beast of prey,
A dæmon's child.
He scowled, and scowled,
With bristling mane,
And growled, and growled
Like an angry pain.
He stood aloof: I liked him well.
Heigho! his ivories!
His lips were curled, and his smile was fell;
His breath steamed hot as the hate of hell,
Hot from the heart of hell.
Ho, ho! the Lion!
Such strength was his.
He lasht his flanks with tawny tail,
He beat the air as with a flail.
How his fangs shone!
A ghoulish hunger twitched his lips;
His ears were angry at the tips;
He crouched upon his tapering hips
The Lion!
His lithe mass, rhythmic as a wave,
Sank rigid, to a passion wrought;
He seemed some splendid sin, a brave
Embodiment of treacherous thought;
In threatening guise there, grand and grim,
It was pure joy to look at him.
I saw the fireballs of his eyes,
Death in his glittering flame-green eyes,

Quenches Thirst—
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
It makes a refreshing, cooling beverage and strengthening Tonic—superior to lemonade.



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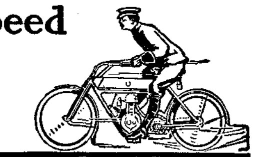

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In menacing thews and thighs.
I had nor lance, nor any spear,
But a palm twig;
No doubt had I, nor any fear:
I stept the gorgeous creature near
And plucked his wig:
Ha, ha! the Lion,
Surprized, his thunderous brows unknit;
The snarl died on his dazzling jaw;
And, furtively, his beard he bit,
And fidgeted his paw:
He smoothed his cross and crumpled nose,
And shuffled, shamed; self-conscious thought;
Yapped; yawned, and feigned to dose;
And, yielding to the spell I wrought,
His shyness rose.
I thrust my hand amongst his mane,
He winced, breathed hard with sick surmise;
I bound his will as with a chain;
He blinked his rheumy eyes.
Heigho! the huge and ponderous beast,
He did not hate me in the least;
He purred, and purred,
And pawed the ground;
You never heard
A friendlier sound.
His vaunting gone,
My hand he licked with rusty tongue,
And 'tween my knees his muzzle hung:
Ha-ha-ha-ha! the Lion—
His jowl I wrung!
I tumbled the great tangled brute;
His smelling brightness spurned; my foot
I planted on his flabby mouth:
Prone lay he like a beast in drouth.
I left him fond and humbled there;
He whined—but I had far to fare.

The morrow-morn a man in arms
Fate that way drew;
His life was sick with his soul's harms,
And him the Lion slew.

The Highest Service

By James A. Mackereth

To share the fate of Christ and Socrates;
To weep with Dante, and with Bruno die;
To meet no mercy under heaven; to lie
In night's ungentle bosom without ease;
To be the prey of mighty miseries,
And, mocked of men, to lift a lonely cry
That mingles with the weary winds that sigh.
And with the moanings of the midnight seas—

This is to serve the Highest!—'Tis to bring
Hope to the desert; to face friendship's frown;
'Tis to be hated; 'tis with tears to drown
Felicity; it is with faith to cling
To the soul's dream, to clasp that cruel thing—
The cross of Conscience—yea the martyr's Crown.

Spring is with us again and the punctual poets are already busy giving her the proper setting. Here is one of the best of the early songs from *Harper's*.

A Song in April

By Charles Hanson Towne

Sun!—and the rush of the rain
Swift through the lilac lane;
The joy o' the world and the grief o' the world
Beat at my window-pane.

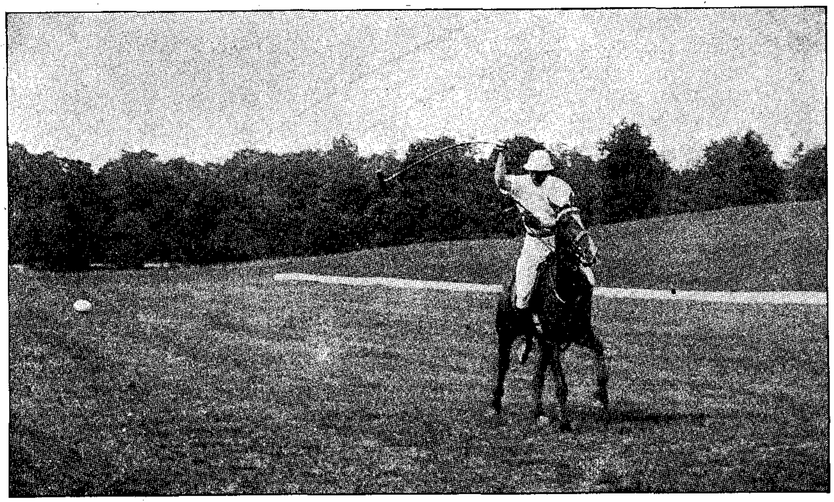
Love!—and the ancient tears;
Hope!—and a hundred fears.
The light o' the world and the dark o' the world,
They follow us down the years.

"Autre Fois" (from *The Atlantic Monthly*) suggests that our pleasure is chiefly a remembering.

"Autre Fois"

By Martha Gilbert Dickinson Bianchi

'Tis not this April day one sees,
Beguiled the way of orchard trees
'Neath snows of bloom and starting green—



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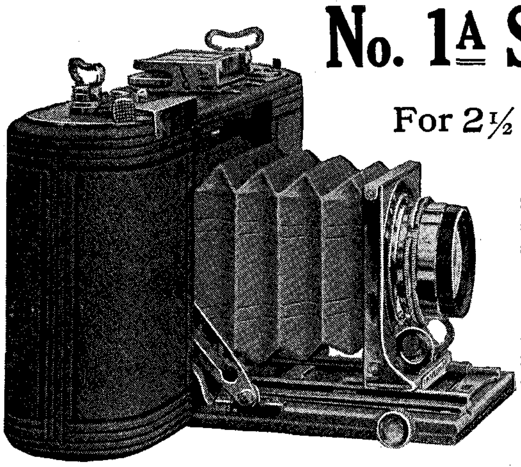

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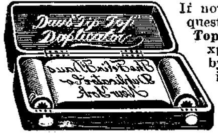
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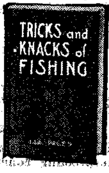
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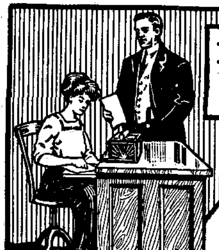
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Oh, not alone this spring I ween!
Nor this spring's bird the Lover hears—
But all the birds of other years.

Dimly the senses apprehend
The amber sunset's fragrant blend
Of buried loves and dear unrest—
That linger in the blossomed West,
As ecstasies of Mays long flown
To lyric heavens of their own.

Yet, heart of Nature's mystery!
Within each budding prophecy,
Each songful miracle of dawn—
Faint Springs forever passed and gone
Look back at us with April eyes
From memory's lost paradise.

Another spring song (from *Harper's*), not quite at Richard Le Gallienne's best, but still very acceptable.

The Spring Maid

By Richard Le Gallienne

April, half-clad in flowers and showers,
  Walks, like a blossom, o'er the land;
She smiles at May, and, laughing, takes
  The rain and sunshine hand-in-hand.

So gay the dancing of her feet,
  So like a garden her soft breath,
So sweet the smile upon her face,
  She charms the very heart of death.

The young moon in a trance she holds
  Captive in clouds of orchard bloom,
She snaps her fingers at the grave,
  And laughs into the face of doom.

Yet in her gladness lurks a fear,
  In all her mirth there breathes a sigh,
So soon her pretty flowers are gone—
  And ah! she is too young to die!

A critic has to have his nets out in every direction or Edwin Markham's occasional stray bit of verse is sure to slip through. *The Nautilus* gives us the following "uplift" lines.

Earth is Enough

By Edwin Markham

We men of Earth have here the stuff
Of Paradise—we have enough!
We need no other thing to build
The stairs into the Unfulfilled—
No other ivory for the doors—
No other marble for the floors—
No other cedar for the beam
And dome of man's immortal dream.

Here on the paths of every-day—
Here on the common human way
Is all the stuff the gods would take
To build a Heaven, to mold and make
New Edens. Ours the stuff sublime
To build Eternity in time!

John G. Neihardt catches the precipitous speed of contemporary life into a short, vigorous lyric. We take these stanzas from the current *Munsey's*.

The Lyric

By John G. Neihardt

Give the good gaunt horse the rein,
Set his nervous thews astrain,
Let him feel the winner's pain,
  Master hand and heel!
Fling him, hurl him at the wire,
  Tho he sob and bleed;
Play upon him as a lyre—
Speed is music set on fire—
  Oh, the mighty steed!

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Hurl the lyric swift and true
  Like a shaft of doom!
Like the lightning's blade of blue,
Letting all the heavens through,
  And shuddering back to gloom!
Like the sudden river-thaw,
  Like a sabered throng,
Give it fury clothed in awe—
Speed is half the lyric law—
  Oh, the mighty song!

An intensely concentrated style is one of the first characteristics of a literary genius. We remember once when we were reading a critique on Robert Louis Stevenson we were struck by the contrast between the vivid, exquisite excerpts from Stevenson and the dull diffuse prose commentary of the critic in which the quotations were imbedded.

"Thou" is the simple title of three highly concentrated stanzas from "Ægean Echoes, and Other Verses" (The Poet Lore Company, Boston), a book of refined and thoughtful poems by Helen Coale Crew.

"Thou"

By Helen Coale Crew

Lord God would write an epic, and the world,
  New-molded from the void, rolled into space,
  And with heaven's glittering myriads took its place,
Sapphired with oceans and with sands empearled.

Lord God would write an elegy. Swift grew
  Great Babylon and Memphis, Athens, Rome;
  Only to perish under dust and loam
Of centuries, 'neath heaven's relentless blue.

Then the Lord God, not wholly satisfied,
  Where the dawn glowed and trembled, dipt his pen
  And wrote a lyric. Ah! and then—and then
Thou—grave and tender, smiling, starry-eyed!

Two stanzas from "The Unburied" show the vivid style of "Herbs and Apples" (John Lane Company), Helen Hay Whitney's latest volume.

The Unburied

By Helen Hay Whitney

"In the wood the dead trees stand,
Dead and living, hand to hand,
Being Winter, who can tell
Which is sick, and which is well?
Standing upright, day by day
Sullenly their hearts decay
Till a wise wind lays them low,
Prostrate, empty, then we know.

"So through forests of the street,
Men stand dead upon their feet,
Corpses without epitaph;
God withholds his wind of wrath,
So we greet them, and they smile,
Dead and doomed a weary while,
Only sometimes through their eyes
We can see the worm that plies."

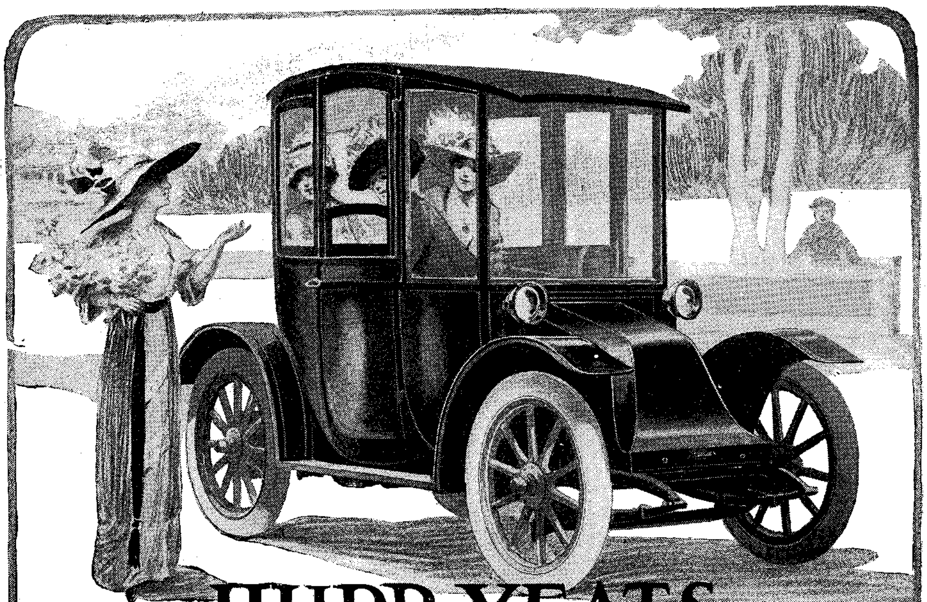
The somber web of sorrow is shot through with the beautiful—this is the text of these stanzas from *Harper's Weekly*.

Joy and Sorrow

By Ada Foster Murray

Across our pathway Joyance flits,
  With laughing lip and rainbowed head;
But Sorrow sits by us and knits
  Her slow, dark, never-ending thread.

We shrink so from the thing she makes,
  And from her face, averse and null,
But in some rift of sun she shakes
  Her web, and it is beautiful.



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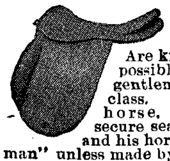

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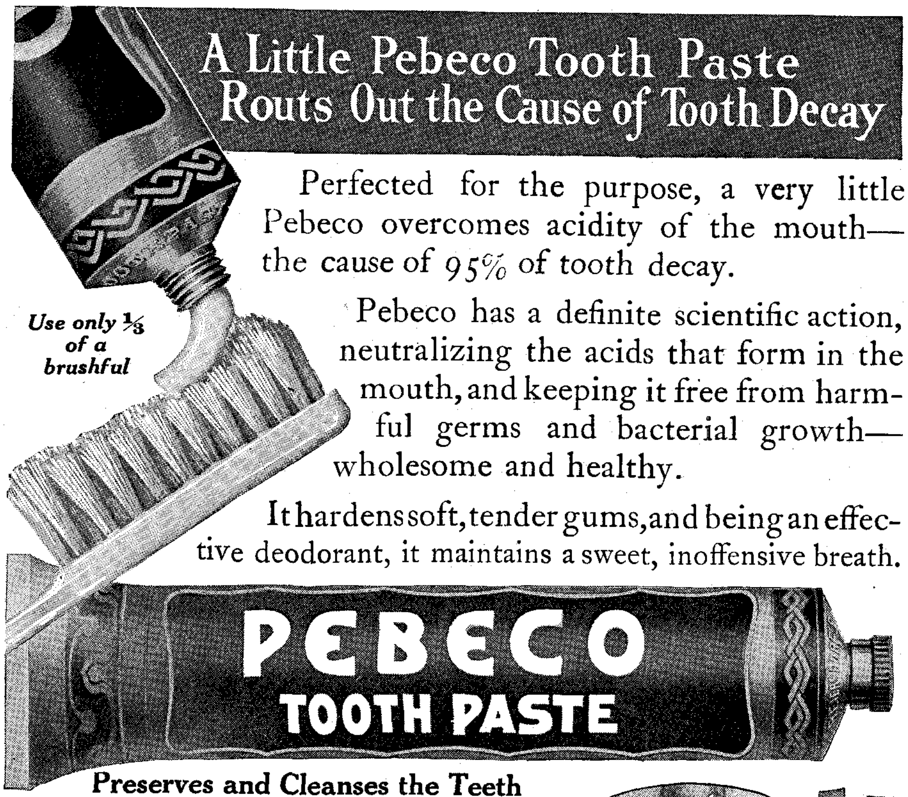

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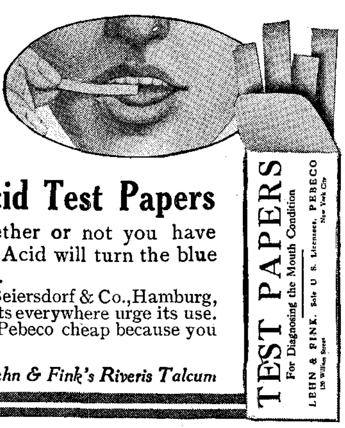
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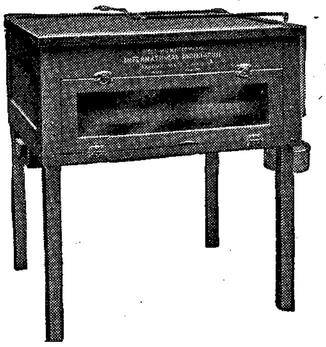

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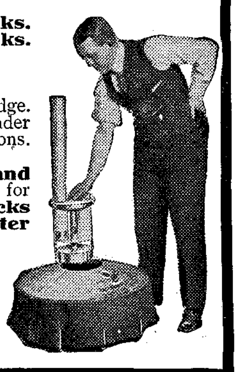

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HOW "UNCLE'S TOM'S CABIN" SURPRIZED MRS. STOWE

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE had no idea of antagonizing the South when she wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin," it now appears. She thought it would be more likely to enrage the abolitionists, by presenting slavery in too mild a way. So we are told by her son and grandson, Charles E. and Lyman Beecher Stowe, in *McClure's Magazine*. Indeed she wished to be more than fair to the South, "she intended to be gracious." She made two of Uncle Tom's three masters men of good character, amiable, kind, and generous; and one friend wrote most confidently to her that—"your book is going to be the great pacificator; it will unite the entire North and South." But Mrs. Stowe did not expect that the abolitionists would be satisfied with the "simple story of slave-life she had told." And it was from them that she expected the chief complaint.

Great was her surprize, then, when from the whole South arose a storm of abuse, while the Abolitionists received her with open arms.

Mr. Garrison himself wrote:

"Since 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' has been published, all the defenders of slavery have let me alone and are spending their strength in abusing you."

For a time after its publication there arose a general "unbroken chorus of approbation," and it was not till the sale had run to over a hundred thousand copies that reaction began. This reaction, the author wrote, was led off by the London *Times*.

"Instantly, as by a preconcerted signal, all papers of a certain class began to abuse; and some who had at first issued articles entirely commendatory now issued others equally depreciatory. Religious papers, notably the New York *Observer*, came out and denounced the book as anti-Christian, anti-evangelical, resorting even to personal slander of the author as a means of diverting attention from the work.

"My book . . . is as much under an interdict in some parts of the South as the Bible in Italy. It is not allowed in the bookstores, and the greater part of the people hear of it and me only through grossly caricatured representations in the papers, with garbled extracts from the book.

"A cousin residing in Georgia this winter says that the prejudice against me is so strong that she dares not have my name appear on the outside of her letters, and that very amiable and excellent people have asked her if such as I could be received into reputable society at the North.

"The storm of feeling that the book raises in Italy, Germany, and France is all good, tho truly 'tis painful for us Americans to bear."

Not many months after the book was published, Professor and Mrs. Stowe accepted the invitation of the friends of the cause of Emancipation in England to visit that country as their guest. Yet, arriving at Liverpool, Mrs. Stowe was astonished to find a crowd waiting at the pier—so little had it ever dawned upon her that she was a person of importance.

She left Liverpool "with a heart a little tremulous and excited by the vibration of an atmosphere of universal sympathy and kindness." At Locherbie it was "with a strange kind of thrill" that she heard her name inquired for in the Scottish accent. Men, women, and children tendered to her the hearty greeting, "Ye're welcome to Scotland." Returning to London, she was most pleased by the sympathy and appreciation of the working people. Still:

> The most notable event, in which Mrs. Stowe was the central figure, during this her first visit to England was the reception given her by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House, on the occasion when Lord Shaftesbury presented to her, in behalf of the ladies of England, an address of welcome and appreciation. When the reports of this Stafford House meeting reached America, Calhoun remarked that its chief significance lay in the fact that it would make Abolitionism fashionable.

THE REAL "DORA" OF DICKENS' LIFE

SIR ROBERTSON NICOLL, in *The British Weekly*, publishes a chapter of literary and biographical interest of the first order—disclosing intimate details with regard to the original of *Dora*, in "David Copperfield," one of Charles Dickens' "most beloved of women," and revealing to us at the same time the "heart secrets" of Dickens himself at the age of eighteen. The *Dora* in real life was a Miss Maria Beadnell, "an even younger party of nineteen," despite the "allowance" of an additional year to her age.

> Dickens at that time was keenly intelligent and most ambitious. He was reading assiduously in the British Museum. He had an extensive and peculiar and hardly gained knowledge of London. He said himself, "I looked at nothing in particular, but nothing escaped me." It will be seen that with his natural genius he must have shone in the merry circle in the midst of which he found himself. At that time he had scarcely determined his life's course, and was seriously thinking about going on the stage. He was writing plays and acting them. In private theatricals he soon became famous.
>
> But he was hardly likely to be counted eligible by a prosperous bank manager, clever, handsome, and promising as he was. Maria Beadnell was a wilful coquette, and tho Dickens fell madly in love with her, she hesitated, sometimes responding, and at other times becoming chill. At the same time, the family regarded the love-making with amused tolerance, and so did Maria. The parents sent Maria to school in Paris between the autumn of 1831 and 1833. Dickens cherished his passion till it became infatuation, but the girl seemed to have thought little of him. She behaved as *Estella* behaved to *Pip*.

"She makes use of me to tease other admirers, and has turned the very familiarity between herself and me to the account of putting a constant slight on my devotion to

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Rev. F. N. Peloubet, author of "Peloubet's Notes (on the International S. S. Lessons)" writes (in part):

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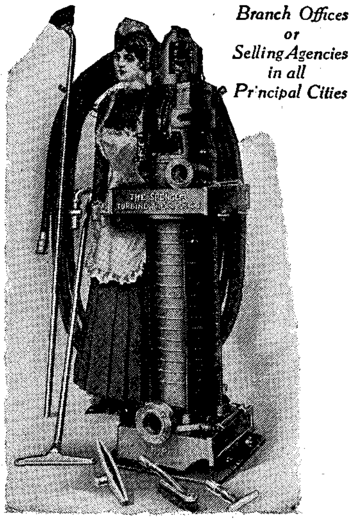

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400 Washington St. Boston, Mass.

her," he once said, and in later life Dickens wrote:

"If I had been her secretary, steward, half-brother, poor relation—if I had been a younger brother of her appointed husband—I could not have seemed to myself further from my hopes when I was nearest to her. The privilege of calling her by her name, and hearing her call me by mine, became under the circumstances an aggravation of my trials; and while I think it likely that it almost maddened her other lovers, I knew too certainly that it almost maddened me. She had admirers without end. . . . There were picnics, fête-days, plays, operas, concerts, parties—all sorts of pleasures through which I pursued her—and they were all miseries to me. I never had one hour's happiness in her society, and yet my mind, all round the four and twenty hours, was harping on the happiness of having her with me unto death."

The "devouring concentration" with which Dickens pursued what he desired was fully exemplified at this time; for tho Maria Beadnell had a friend, Mary Anne Leigh, "who seems to have been much in love with Dickens," he never wavered "for an instant in his life." But Mary Leigh did her best to embroil the pair, and her task was made easy by them.

It is tolerably plain that Maria Beadnell thought she could do much better. She did not know any more than Dickens' father and mother knew what was in the lad. So by 1833 Dickens was turned bitterly away. He was full of desolation and wretchedness, but considered that he had been coldly and deliberately trifled with. He had received sunshine one day and contempt the next, while he had never acted capriciously or with reserve. Maria excused herself by some gossip about Mary Anne Leigh. Dickens declared that he had been totally and entirely misunderstood; that he had endured more from his sweetheart than any creature breathing ever bore from a woman before; that his love would be lasting. Like other proud lovers, he went on his knees at last, put aside all pride, and prayed intensely for a response. Maria returned some of his letters, but kept copies of them. This is peculiar; but in the end, she gave a cold and reproachful reply, and in May, 1833, Dickens went his way, and the relations between the two were broken off for more than twenty years.

In 1835 Dickens became engaged to Miss Catherine Hogarth, whom he married on April 2, 1836. He still "suffered keenly," but had sufficient courage to strive to forget the past by dint of much hard work. And so in 1833 he began to print, in *The Old Monthly Magazine*, the first of his "Sketches by Boz," which were so successfully published in book form in 1836.

It is easy to see that he took many hints from the Beadnell group for the figures in "Sketches." *The Military Young Gent*, *Miss Julia Mills*, and *Mr. Tupple* are among them. But the wound was not healed. He had recurrences of the mood described in *Headstone's* appeal to *Lizzie:* "I have never been quit of you since I first saw you. Oh, that was a wretched day for me! That was a wretched, miserable day! . . . . I have in my way won a station which is considered

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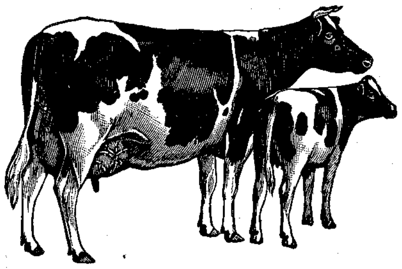
A glass regularly at meal times will increase the strength of your older children.

It is so easily digested and assimilated that invalids, convalescents, the aged and all delicate people fed on it seem to show almost immediate improvement. The medical fraternity endorses it as the ideal milk for infants, invalids and convalescents.

If your milkman cannot supply you, send us his name and address, as well as your own, and we will help you to get this milk in your own town. "The Story of Holstein Milk" contains a fund of valuable information about Infant Feeding and the Food Values of Milk. It is FREE. Send for it.



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Or, we will send the Bed with guaranteed Springs and Cotton felt Mattress complete for **$29.50** (worth $60.00). Our tremendous output and quick cash sales Direct from the World's Furniture Center make our low prices possible.

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We will send this elaborate book, postage paid, if you will enclose 25 cents to show your interest. The 25 cents may be deducted from your first order. If you don't think our book a correct Guide to Furniture Buying we will refund your money.

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worth winning. . . . You draw me to you. If I were shut up in a strong prison you would draw me out. I should break through the wall to come to you. If I were lying on a sick-bed, you would draw me up to stagger to you and fall there.

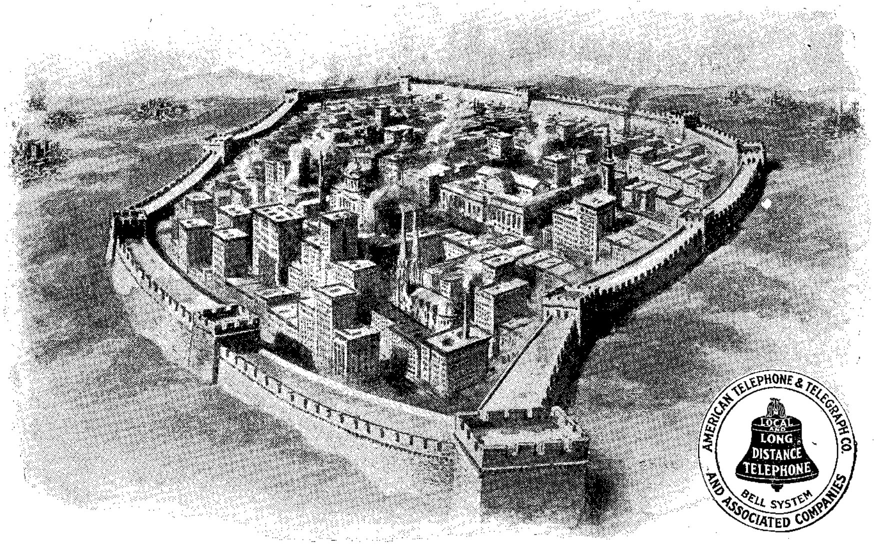
"Out of my thoughts! You are part of my existence, part of myself. You have been in every line I have ever read, since I first came here, the rough, common boy whose poor heart you wounded even then. You have been in every prospect I have ever seen since—on the river, on the sails of the ships, on the marshes, in the clouds, in the light, in the darkness, in the wind, in the woods, in the sea, in the streets. You have been the embodiment of every graceful fancy that my mind has ever become acquainted with. . . . Oh, God bless you, God forgive you! . . . All done, all gone! So much was done and gone, that when I went out at the gate, the light of day seemed of a darker color than when I went in."

Yes, "Dickens recovered from the blow," but it did not leave him the same man, nor did he ever forget; and marriage could make him but happy for a time.

He began to feel a sense of "one happiness I have missed in my life, and one friend and companion I have never made." He began to write his autobiography, but when he arrived at the period in his early manhood to which his infatuation for Maria Beadnell belonged, he "lost courage and burned the rest." Then he set himself to the writing of "David Copperfield," into which he put his own soul. This was the book of all his books which he liked best. He had in his heart of hearts a favorite child, and his name was *David Copperfield.* As he was writing his principal hesitation occurred in connection with the child-wife, *Dora,* who was drawn from Maria Beadnell as he remembered her and imagined her.

On February 25, 1845, Maria Beadnell was married to Henry Louis Winter. By this time she had reached the "comfortable age" of thirty-four, and there had passed no communication between her and Dickens for many years.

But ten years passed by, and in February, 1855, Mrs. Winter wrote to Dickens. Her letter arrived along with a handful of others. Dickens suddenly remembered, opened it, and was delighted. He replied warmly, if not exuberantly. He recalled their old trysting-places, her green cloak, his happiness, his misery. He proposed that Mrs. Dickens should call on Maria and arrange a day for a quiet meeting. Later on he confest that whatever of fancy, romance, energy, passion, aspiration, and determination belonged to him, he could never be separated from her for whom he would have died with the greatest alacrity. He said that he had never heard the name Maria without starting, and thinking of the deep love he once bestowed upon her. He referred her to "David Copperfield," and told her she would see the touches of herself in *Dora.* People had praised him for the pretty love-making in "David Copperfield," not knowing that it was truth, neither more nor less. He asked her to read the book, and to think "How dearly that boy must have loved me, and how vividly this man remembers it."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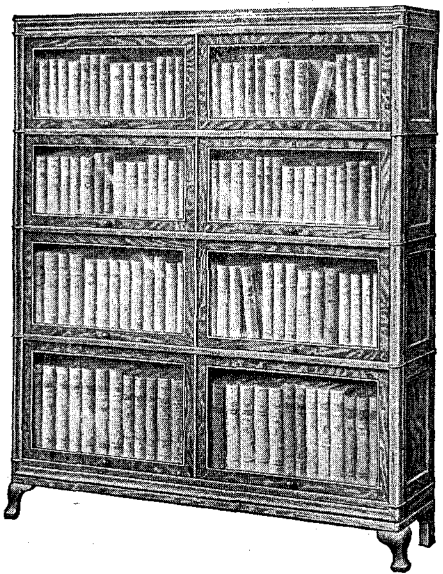

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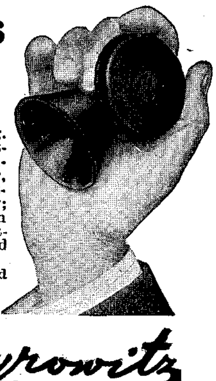

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104 East 23d Street, New York

HOW OUR GRANDFATHERS PAID THEIR BILLS

ONE HUNDRED years ago Jeremiah Atwater was a leading merchant in New Haven, Conn. His residence, one of the very finest in that town, "bestrode the entire site" where the *Palladium* building now stands. Then, as now, if all men were said to be "created equal," they did not remain so for long, and Mr. Atwater was as prosperous as many a wealthier man to-day. Yet the following items, taken from his day-book and reprinted in the Springfield *Republican*, tend to show to what extent he, and every other business man of his time, was dependent upon the old-fashioned bartering methods of trade, due to a scarcity of current coin, and the popular distrust of paper notes and bills—"made of poor stuff and easily counterfeited."

We find entries like these:

Abraham J. Bradley, Dr.
To 31 Gallons wine, to be paid in Dry Goods.
Joseph Benham of Hampden, Dr.
To 5 yds Calico at 2s 6d per yard.
To be paid in turnips at 1s 6d and remainder in shoes. As far as the turnips pay, the calico is to be 2s 6d and the remainder toward shoes at 2s 8d.

English money of course; also old English hose, English "shoon" and the like—

R. & E. Graniss, Dr.	
To 2 pr. silk hose at 12s	£1.4

He wanted some clothing for his son Charles, and this is the account of the transaction:

Thaddeus Austin, Cr.	
By making a coat for Charles	18.
Breeches for myself	8.
Trimming for coat, etc.	6.1½
	£1.12½

Dr. Cash for trimming, 6.1½, and remainder to be paid in wine and gingham.
Nov. 24, 1804. Dan'l T. Remington, Dr.
To 13 doz. court plaster.
N. B. The above court plaster is taken to sell in the West Indies, and said Remington is to pay me as much over 3s per dozen as he can afford and is willing to; at least 3s per dozen, or return them.
Feb'y 22, 1799. Amos Parkins, Cr. By 4 Goose wings at 2d—8d.

Letter postage was eighteen or twenty-five cents, according to distance. Hence, letters and money were frequently delivered by individuals. In fact a person seldom went to New York or elsewhere without his budget—his pockets, and even his hat, were made to answer the purposes of the modern mail-bag. And so:

Rec'd of Josiah Smith by the hand of Thomas Turner, which he received of John Gleason, £100, on account of property which Smith sold in Savannah.

The trained nurse was an unknown quantity as the following record reveals:

Nov. 2, 1808. I am called upon to take my

It won't leak
$2.50
$3.50
AND UP
MOORE'S
NON-LEAKABLE
FOUNTAIN PEN
READ WHAT THIS MAN SAYS ABOUT MOORE'S
Philadelphia, Pa.
"I have been using Fountain Pens of various makes for the last dozen years, the last two years of which time I have used Moore's Non-Leakable. I am certain there is no other pen so satisfactory as Moore's."
Moore's Non-Leakable Fountain Pen never fails to give satisfactory service. It is as tight as a bottle. Put it in any pocket upside down or on its side.
IT WON'T LEAK
When the cap is on the pen point rests in ink. It is always ready to write, no shaking.
Remove the cap and the pen is ready to fill, no joints to unscrew, no inky fingers.
Every part of Moore's pen is made in the most careful manner from the very best materials. Its construction is simple. Nothing to get out of order.
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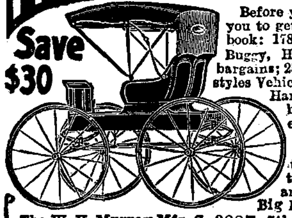

Before you buy, it will pay you to get this money-saving book: 178 pages of genuine Buggy, Harness and Saddle bargains; 251 illustrations; 138 styles Vehicles, 74 designs in Harness. Biggest and best book ever printed. Murray "Highest Award" Buggies Direct from his Factory; 4 weeks' road trial; 2 years' guarantee. Send for this Big Free Book today.
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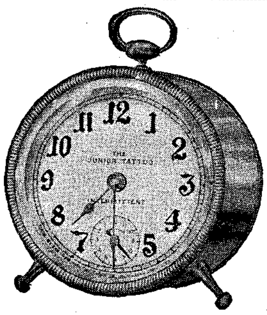

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THE JUNIOR TATTOO is the alarm clock that gently calls but does not shock. With a cheery sound it greets you in the morning; but it is insistent. If you do not rise and turn the silent switch, it will call every twenty seconds for five minutes. It is small, very small—you can easily carry it in your traveling bag.
Price $1.75 (In Canada, duty extra).
Sold by dealers everywhere—but if you cannot conveniently buy it in your own town send the price and your dealer's name for as many as you want. We will ship prepaid. Complete in a rich leather (black or red) traveling case, $3. Junior Tattoo in a gilt finish, $2. Write for interesting story including full description of Junior Tattoo.
THE NEW HAVEN CLOCK CO. NEW HAVEN CONN. 142 HAMILTON ST.

turn to watch to-night. I have hired Isaac Brown to supply my place for 4s 6d.

Newspapers and books were so scarce that they were passed from hand to hand, and a memorandum kept of the same:

Lent Ezra Lewis a newspaper dated Mar. 24, 1807. Lent Mrs. Nat Kimberly a book entitled "A Guide for the Doubting and Cordial for the Fainting Saint," by Benj. Wadsworth. Lent Thomas Ufford a Christian Remembrancer, and Jones, the halter, the Gentleman's Pocket Farrier—also Frost, a student at Yale, a bedstead, to be returned in about two years.

In 1809 he built a house for his son, Charles, about to be settled as a minister in North Branford. This is how he set about it:

I agreed with J. Mead, a joiner, to work a month or more at North Branford, and he to have one dollar a day and to pay him in clapboards, to be at two dollars a thousand feet, he to go next Monday.

Traveling was mostly by horseback, as these accounts show:

Tutor Huntington, Dr.	
To horse hire 9 miles	3.3
1 horsewhip not returned	3.3
United Society, Dr.	
To horse hire to Milford, 10m	3.4

Other interesting entries are:

Gave Mrs. Johnson, wife of Capt'n Peter Johnson, a Camel's hair shawl, as a compensation for sitting in their seat at Fair Haven meeting-house.

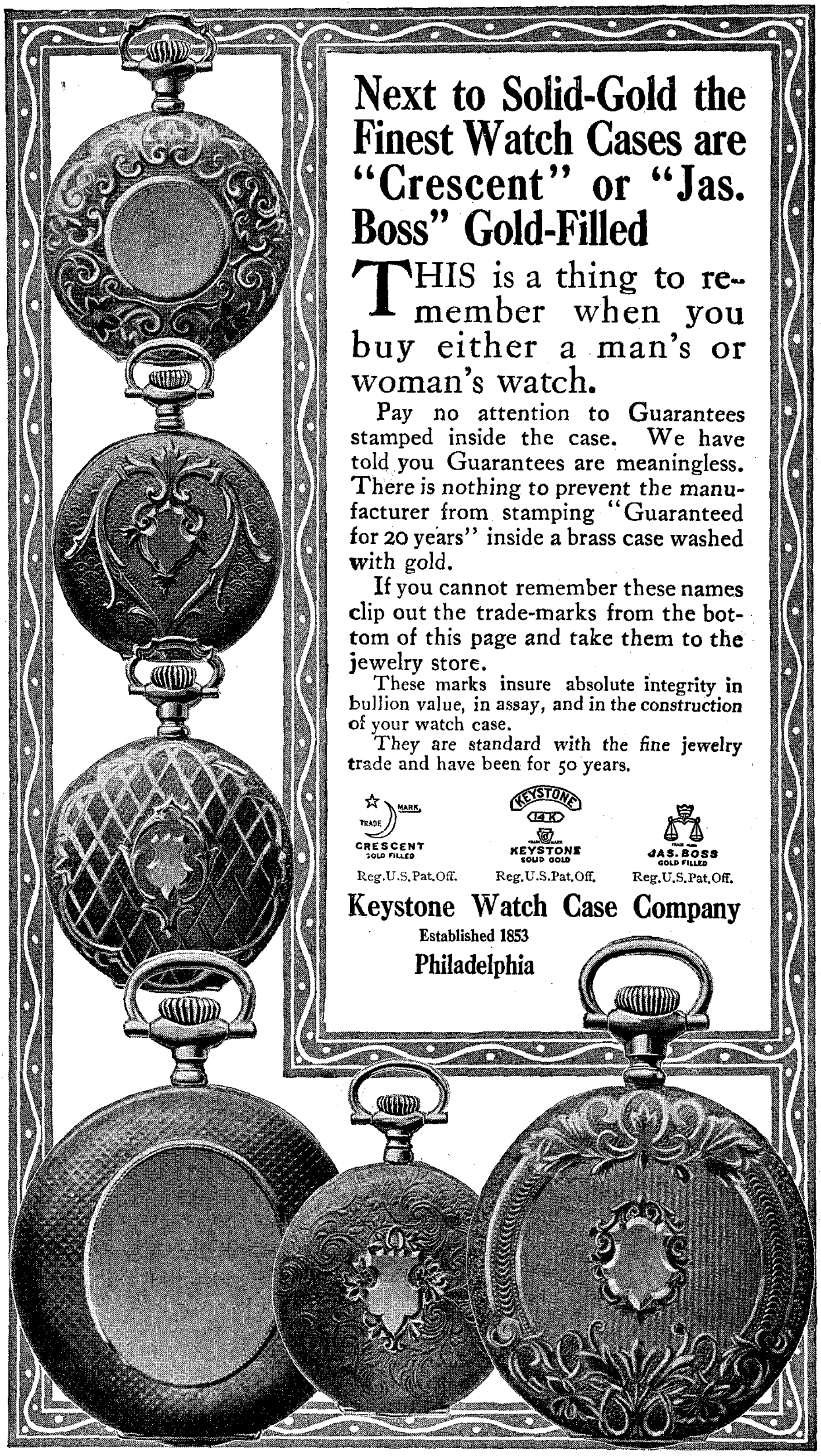
Aug. 4, 1807. Began to occupy a new seat in White Haven meeting-house, and to pay Mrs. Kimberly 6s a year for same:

Why our grandfathers so often referred to their happy school days is at last perceived, for if a child was absent from school, a strict account was kept of the time, and tuition accordingly reduced.

Jan. 2. Fanny and Nancy began this day to attend Mrs. Stilwell's school. The last of their going before was May 14th. Nancy was absent Commencement week and week before, and has been in school a week since. Fanny sick and absent from school one week and one day.

The following story of Mr. Atwater's father, vouched for by the late Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, is worth repeating here.

Jeremiah Atwater was a New Haven merchant, buying his supplies in Boston and receiving them by vessel. Among other goods received were several casks of nails, one of which, on opening it, under a layer of nails at each end, was found to be filled with silver dollars. Mr. Atwater, who was a conscientious man, immediately wrote to the Boston merchant, that there must be some mistake in the invoice of nails, as one of the casks contained other articles besides nails. He was promptly informed that the nails were bought for nails, sold for nails, and nails they must be. Forthwith, Mr. Atwater had a basin made of the silver, and presented it to the Center church, where it has been used in the baptismal service from that time to the present.



Next to Solid-Gold the Finest Watch Cases are "Crescent" or "Jas. Boss" Gold-Filled

THIS is a thing to remember when you buy either a man's or woman's watch.

Pay no attention to Guarantees stamped inside the case. We have told you Guarantees are meaningless. There is *nothing* to prevent the manufacturer from stamping "Guaranteed for 20 years" inside a brass case washed with gold.

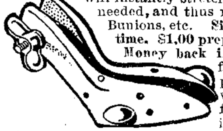
If you cannot remember these names clip out the trade-marks from the bottom of this page and take them to the jewelry store.

These marks insure absolute integrity in bullion value, in assay, and in the construction of your watch case.

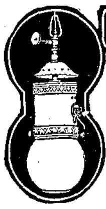
They are standard with the fine jewelry trade and have been for 50 years.

TRADE MARK CRESCENT GOLD FILLED Reg.U.S.Pat.Off.
KEYSTONE 14K KEYSTONE SOLID GOLD Reg.U.S.Pat.Off.
JAS. BOSS GOLD FILLED Reg.U.S.Pat.Off.

Keystone Watch Case Company
Established 1853
Philadelphia



The Family Shoe Stretcher will instantly stretch the shoe at any spot where needed, and thus remove the pressure on Corns, Bunions, etc. Simple, Practical and lasts a lifetime. $1.00 prepaid. State for man or woman. Money back if not satisfactory. Write for free Booklet, "Feet, their Appearance and Comfort"; giving valuable information gathered from our 30 years' *experience* in making Lasts over which shoes are made. Kosters Last Mfg. Co., 6 Lock St., Buffalo, N.Y.



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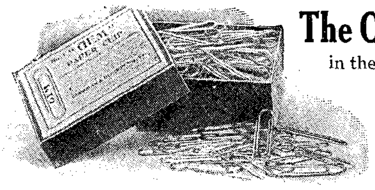

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THE SMOOTHEST TOBACCO

Golf—a dandy drive and then the long follow after the ball. Fill up your pipe with Velvet. It's a rattling good smoke—as smooth as you want the "green" to be. Velvet is made of Burley. Not any kind of Burley, but *the choice leaves of each plant.* It smokes cool and pleasant, and there isn't a burn to a thousand pipefuls. Yes, there are lots of Burleys, but—you know the difference in taste between green and ripe fruit? Well, there's where Velvet differs from the other varieties. It's well cultivated—well cured and well mellowed. You'll realize the difference when you've smoked it. Go to your dealer and get a can today. Try it—if you doubt us.

SPAULDING & MERRICK
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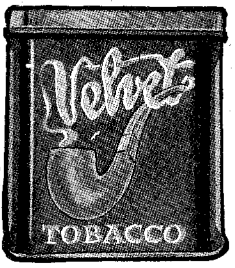
In a neat metal can.
10 cents
At your dealer's, or if he is sold out, send us the 10c. We'll send you a can to any address in the U.S.A.



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Are you the right man or woman in the right place, or do you feel yourself the square peg in the round hole?

If you who suffer under a misappropriation of your talents could reach an audience of 238,000 of the highest class of progressive up-to-date employers that the Country affords, you would hasten to lay your credentials before them.

You can make just this bull's-eye appeal through an advertisement for the position you want in the Classified Columns of The Literary Digest (see page 766).

A rate of 15c. per word, letter or initial will be made for Help Wanted and Situations Wanted Columns, exclusive of all Agents' advertisements.

For High-Class Positions you must Reach High-Class Employers

Classified Advertising Dept., The Literary Digest

THE SPICE OF LIFE

He Supplied It.—WALLIE—"How fast the horse is runnin'!"

TEACHER—"You forgot the 'g'."

WALLIE—"Gee! How fast the horse is runnin' g!"—*Brooklyn Life.*

The Worst of It.—"I'm sorry you've got to leave Eden and go to work simply because I gave you the rest of that apple," said contrite Eve.

"Never mind," answered Adam. "The ultimate consumer always gets the worst of it."—*Washington Star.*

Handy Andy.—And these, according to the examination papers in one public-school room, are what Andrew Carnegie is, was, and did:

Invented the mower and reaper.
Member of the President's Cabinet.
A British spy.
Went to France to get help for the United States.
Best after-dinner speaker in America.
A steel magnet.
Invented wireless telegraphy.
General in the Spanish-American war.
Head of the Steel Trust.

—*Everybody's Magazine.*

A Bad Egg.—"He always was a bad egg, but nobody seemed to notice it while he was rich."

"Yes, he was all right until he was broke."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Frightful.—"They say she looked daggers at him?"

"Worse than that. She looked long hatpins."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Her Gain.—MRS. JONES—"Does your husband remember your wedding anniversary?"

MRS. SMITH—"No; so I remind him of it in January and June, and get two presents."—*Harper's Bazar.*

No News.—VISITOR (who has been going for the last half-hour)—"You know, I'm not physically strong, but I've got good staying powers."

HOSTESS (wearily)—"Yes, we noticed that."—*M. A. P.*

Bribery.—MRS. M.—"Who did you vote for?"

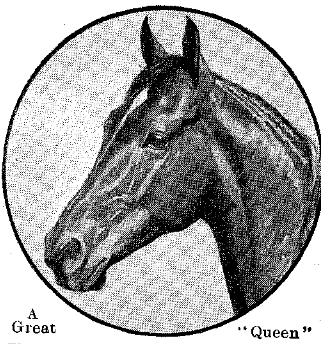
MRS. N.—"I don't remember his name. He gave me his seat in the street car last week."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Up Against It.—"In the days of the ancient drama," said the pedantic person, "performances were given in the open air."

"What a discouragement that must have been," replied Miss Cayenne, "to the man who insists on going out of the theater to get a breath of fresh air."—*Washington Star.*

It Stimulates Recovery.—"What's the difference between a hospital and a sanatorium?"

"About $20 a week."—*Kansas City Journal.*



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By Prof. Jesse Beery
King of Horse Trainers

Equals the famous "Black Beauty" in human interest—surpasses it in practicability. "Kate," a victim of poor handling, is vividly contrasted with "Queen," who was more fortunate. You sympathize with one—rejoice with the other—even as you sigh for the slum waif and laugh with the child of fortune.

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No Need for That.—A minister, in an address to other ministers, once said that he thought ministers ought to be humble and poor, like their Master. "I have often prayed," said he, "that I might be kept humble; I never prayed that I might be poor—I could trust my church for that."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Disguised.—"You didn't pay the slightest attention to the policeman who warned you about the lights on your automobile!" said the magistrate severely.

"I am at fault, judge," replied Mr. Chuggins. "I'm a stranger in the city and he spoke so politely I didn't think he could be a real policeman."—*Washington Star.*

A False Impression.—"What sort of a magazine do you publish?"

"The official organ of the dentists."

"I see. A sort of mouth organ, eh?"—*Toledo Blade.*

Will be Airy.—"Do you think that aviation will become fashionable?"

"To a certain extent," replied Miss Cayenne. "Of course very few people will fly. But if airship costumes are made sufficiently picturesque they will be much worn."—*Washington Star.*

Always on the Go.—"The housefly must go," says a solemn scientist.

But that's just the trouble with it.

It does go.

If it didn't we could swat it.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Refused to be Aureoled.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER—"If you are a good boy, Willie, you will go to heaven and have a gold crown on your head."

WILLIE—"Not for mine, then. I had one of them things put on a tooth once."—*Puck.*

A Modern Version.—The following remarkable answers were recently given at an examination for teachers in New York. The questions were for the purpose of testing the general culture of the applicants:

1. Who built the ark? Theodore Shonts.
2. Who interpreted Pharaoh's dream? Eusapia Palladino.
3. Who received the Ten Commandments? J. P. Morgan.
4. Who led the Israelites into the Promised Land? Senator Guggenheim.
5. Who slew the prophets of Baal? Lyman Abbott.
6. Who preached in Athens the unknown god? Charley Murphy.
7. Who wrote the Book of Revelation? Thomas W. Lawson.
8. Who raised the siege of Orleans? Andrew Jackson.
9. Who was the author of *The Divine Comedy*? Ann Dante.
10. Who was the author of "The Declaration of Independence?" Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.
11. Who was the author of *Faust?* Anheuser Busch.
12. Who said "England expects every man to do her duty?" Lillian Pankhurst.
13. Who was the author of *Les Miserables?* Nell Brinkley.
14. Who said *L'Etat, c'est moi?* Theodore Roosevelt.—*Life.*

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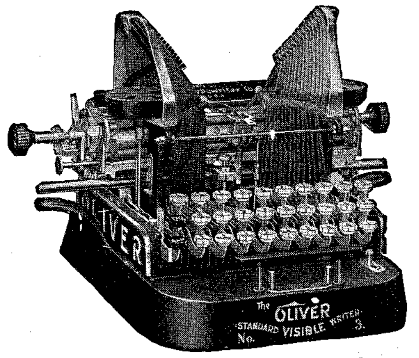
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No. 3 Olivers
Standard Visible Writers
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We send the machines on five days' trial, without any deposit, and let them sell themselves. We have no agents, no salesmen. Our selling cost is only one-seventh the average cost of selling through agents.

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Writing in colors without changing ribbon.
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Choice of three beautiful types.
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☐ Send more information. Hold the machine for me waiting instructions.

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Rich milk and malted-grain extract, in powder. A quick lunch. Keep it on your sideboard at home.
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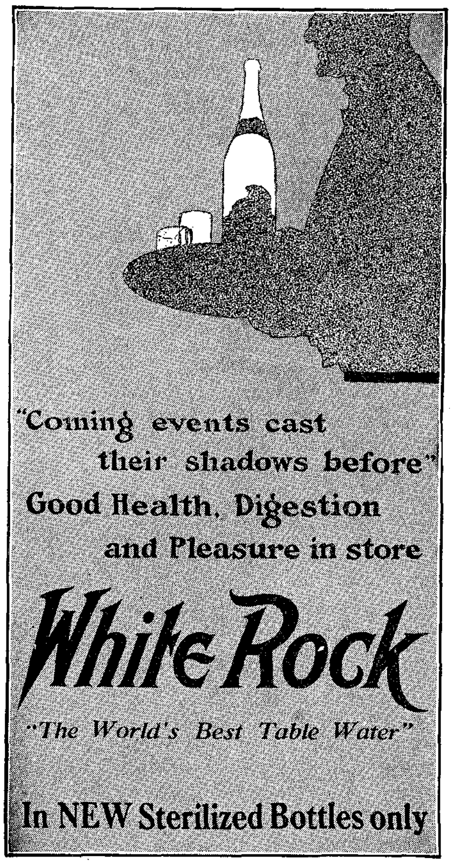

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

March 31.—The Military Tribunal at Cape Haitien, Haiti, condemns 22 political prisoners to death.

April 1.—President Diaz promises sweeping popular reforms in a message to the Mexican Congress.

Over 100 deaths from the plague are reported from Java.

April 3.—The Japanese expedition to the South Pole leaves Wellington, New Zealand, for the Antarctic.

Premier Canalejas forms a new Cabinet in Spain.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

April 1.—The Democratic members of committees of the House are announced at a caucus in Washington.

April 3.—Representative Mann, of Illinois, is unanimously chosen Republican candidate for Speaker of the House.

By a decision of the United States Supreme Court, the Government is again given opportunity to enjoin the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company from carrying coal in alleged violation of the "commodities clause" of the Hepburn Rate Law.

April 4.—Congress meets in special session.

April 5.—The President's message, dealing only with reciprocity, is read in the Senate and House.

The House adopts the Democratic rules, ex-Speaker Cannon leading the Republican minority against them.

April 6.—Senator La Follette introduces a resolution in the Senate looking to the reopening of the Lorimer case.

GENERAL

March 31.—Justice James A. O'Gorman, of the Supreme Court of New York, is elected to the United States Senate, at a joint session of the Senate and Assembly, breaking the legislative deadlock, which began on January 16.

April 2.—In a race riot at Laurel, Del., one white man is killed and three wounded.

April 3.—Benjamin F. Bush, President of the Western Maryland Railroad, is chosen to succeed George J. Gould as president of the Missouri Pacific.

The New Jersey House of Representatives passes the Edge Employers' Liability Law which now goes to the Governor.

April 4.—Carter H. Harrison, the Democratic candidate, is again elected Mayor of Chicago.

The Standard Oil Company issues a statement at New York denying that it is engaged in financing the Mexican revolution.

In the Baltimore primaries James H. Preston is named for Mayor by the Democratic organization over J. Marry Mahool, the present Mayor.

April 5.—A parade in memory of the victims of the waist factory fire in New York is participated in by 75,000 workers.

H. H. Kohlsaat, in the Springfield Lorimer inquiry, says that C. S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester Company, was the authority for his story of a $100,000 "slush fund" to elect Senator Lorimer.

Magistrate Corrigan tells the Grand Jury in New York City of the crime wave and names policemen and others who can corroborate him.

April 6.—Theodore Roosevelt speaks at Tacoma, Wash., to 30,000 persons in approval of the proposed arbitration treaty with England.

The National Civic Federation takes up the investigation of perils to factory workers from fire.

A Movable Season.—"It is understood that Mr. Justice Griffin intends taking the summer out of India."—*Pioneer*. Let's hope he'll bring it to England.—*Punch*.

A Perplexing Question.—This is one of the old stories told by Henry Clews of Travers, the New York stammering wit. Mr. Clews always insists that the average Wall Street broker is the most honest of men. "Travers," said Mr. Clews, "was once invited to be a guest at a yatch regatta. The waters of Newport harbor were covered with a beautiful squadron. Mr. Travers found that each yacht belonged to a banker or broker. He gazed blankly into the distance for a time, and then inquired softly: 'W-w-w-where are the c-c-customer's' yachts?'"—*Boston Herald.*

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Especially when located some distance from a Fire Station.
Throws a stream 75 to 85 feet.
Better than a thousand gallons of water.
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And you will eat and enjoy more of them if made with
MAPLEINE
(The Flavor De Luxe)
Such a simple dish as bread pudding is delicious if served with Mapleine Whipped Cream, or Mapleine Cream Sauce, and for flavoring Blanc Mange, Custards, Tapioca and Sago Puddings, Mapleine is irresistibly good.
As a matter of fact you will find that in all recipes that call for flavoring, Mapleine imparts a delightful, mellow and original flavor, better than maple, for it will not cook out or grain.
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Simply dissolve granulated sugar in water and add the Mapleine according to the directions on the bottle. Such a syrup is both economical, pure, good and easily made.
Let us send you our collection of recipes for making "Mapleine Dainties." Sent free on request.
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SUMMER TRAVEL IN EUROPE

(*Continued from page* 740.)

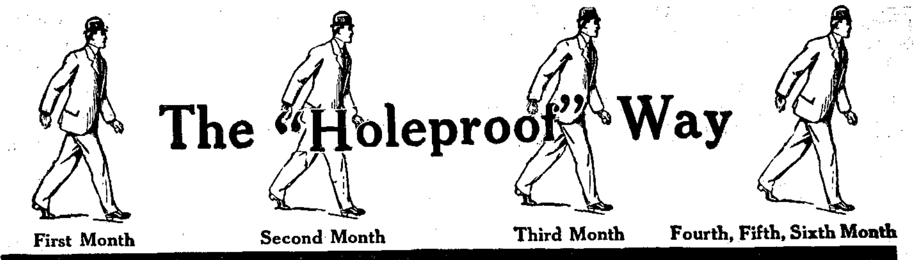
half knots per hour. They have five decks, the promenade deck embracing 5,400 square feet. Each ship has sixty single-berth staterooms.

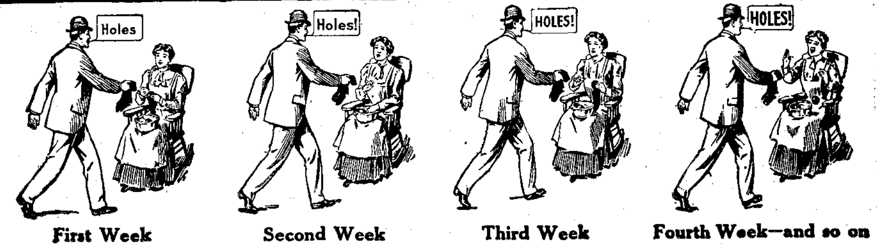
SPITZBERGEN, NORWAY, AND THE NORTH CAPE

The growing interest in travel to the North Cape, Iceland, and Spitzbergen noted last year still continues. The facilities offered by steamship companies, including not only those having home ports in the North Sea, but two large German lines, are of the best character. The Hamburg Line will send ships northward in June, July, and August. It has three ships in this service—the *Bluecher*, the *Oceania* (which may be superseded by the *Cleveland*), and the *Media*. These are all ships of fine class, the *Bluecher* having a registration of 12,500 tons, with a length of 525 feet. The first sailing date is June 17 from Cuxhaven, the port of Hamburg, this cruise including the coast of Norway only, its duration being thirteen days. The second cruise leaves Cuxhaven on July 4, and includes not only the coast of Norway, but the Orkney and Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Spitzbergen, its duration being twenty-four days. Other sailing dates are July 8 (for the shorter trip) and August 2 (for the longer). The shorter trip has a minimum rate from Hamburg and returning to Hamburg, of $62.50, with shore excursions costing per person either $7.50 or $12.50, according to whether or not one takes an overland trip. The longer trip has a minimum rate of $137.50, with a cost for shore excursions of $37.50, which includes an optional overland trip.

The North German Lloyd will send, from Bremerhaven on July 18, the *Grosser Kurfürst* on a cruise to western Norwegian ports, including the North Cape, but proceeding first to Leith, the port of Edinburgh, and thence to the northern coast of Spitzbergen, which is in latitude 80°. Returning along the western coast of Spitzbergen, a descent will be made to the North Cape, followed by calls at western Norwegian ports, and thence back to Bremerhaven. This cruise ends on August 16. The high latitude reached gives it peculiar distinction, the northern coast of Spitzbergen being within about ten degrees of the pole. Minimum rates from Bremerhaven back to Bremerhaven are $375. For choicer rooms $550, $600, $650, and $750 are charged, rooms with bath being $1,250.

The Scandinavian-American Line offers a direct route for visits to Norway. Its ships sailing from New York are of 10,000 tons and 515 feet long. Their home ports are Christiansand, Christiania, and Copenhagen. They do not take the Channel route, but enter the North Sea by way of the islands to the north of Scotland, making the trip in good average Atlantic-steamship time. At Christiansand passengers may leave the Atlantic ships of this line and proceed aboard one of the Norwegian coast steamers for Bergen, where they may embark on a ship to the North Cape, daily trips being made between Christiansand and Bergen. Passengers for the North Cape may, if they choose, go on to Christiania by the Atlantic ship, and thence travel by rail across Norway to Bergen or Trondhjem, where steamers may be taken for the North Cape. From Trondhjem tourists may go to the North Cape and back in six and one-half days, at a round-trip fare from $69.50 to





Your Way

Of course, the "Holeproof" way is easier. You don't realize *how much* easier because you have not been brought to the buying point. Try them *today*. Buy at the same time, six pairs for your husband. Have the hose come back from the wash tub next wash day without any holes—see how that feels.

"Holeproof" are the finest hose in existence.

Softer—More Pliable

They are made from Egyptian and Sea Island cotton, costing an average of 70c per pound, while common yarn sells for 30c.

It is with this pliable yarn that we make hose softer and lighter, yet stronger than any amateur brand. Brands made the cheap way must be coarse and unsightly. We use only pure gauze silk in the silk hose.

$55,000 a Year

We spend $55,000 a year simply to see that each pair of "Holeproof" is perfection. Hose never were made with better care or material. Never were hose put on the market that had better style than this excellent brand.

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Holeproof Hosiery
FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The Widest Assortment

There are twelve colors, ten weights and five grades for men; seven colors, three weights and three grades for women, and two colors, two weights and three grades for children.

But you must be careful in buying if you want the hose that are advertised here. Imitations are offered in many stores. The *original* guaranteed hose are "*Holeproof*." They represent 38 years of experience. They're what you want if you want the best hose ever made.

Get This Signature, Carl Freschl Pres.

It *guarantees* you the *genuine* "Holeproof." Look for the "Holeproof" trade-mark, too. The genuine are sold in your town. We'll tell you the dealers' names on request, or ship direct where we have no dealer, charges prepaid on receipt of remittance.

Prices for plain and mercerized cotton hose range from $1.50 to $3.00, according to weight and finish. Six pairs guaranteed six months. Silk hose, three pairs guaranteed three months, *for men, $2.00; for women, $3.00.*

Always look for this trademark on the toe and for the signature, Carl Freschl Pres.

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Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906
Carl Freschl Pres.

Write for free book, "How to Make Your Feet Happy."

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Are Your Hose Insured?

(160)

"MILL TO MAN"

$13.50 TAILOR MADE SUITS

WE DYE THE YARNS, WEAVE THE CLOTH AND TAILOR TO YOUR MEASURE.

You save 4 MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS and get a suit at from $13.50 to $23.75 for $20 to $40 values.

THIS MEANS TAILOR-MADE SUITS AT PRICES OF "READY-MADES."

Our patterns embrace the latest weaves in gray, brown and blue; also the new beautiful pencil stripe effects. Best trimmings, linings and workmanship.

We guarantee garments to hold their shape. New York styles without extremes. Complete satisfaction or money back. Express prepaid. Write for samples and self-measurement instructions.

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Sexology

(*Illustrated*)

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Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
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Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
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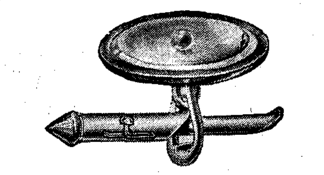

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SHIRT STUDS
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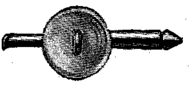
Larter Vest Buttons can be changed from one fancy vest to another, just as quickly as you decide which one you will wear. Larter Shirt Studs have the same advantage. Let your jeweler show you how handsome and convenient they are.

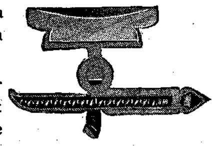


A Larter Shirt Stud

Look for this trade-mark on the back of every piece. It is proof of the genuine.

The Larter guarantee is, "If an accident ever happens to the back of a stud or button, a new one given in exchange."

If your jeweler doesn't sell them, write us for the name of one who does.



Sectional view of Larter Vest Button

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It illustrates many of the immense variety of Larter styles and suggests the proper studs and buttons for all occasions of dress and negligee.

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One More Shape

No. 67. Coarse knots. Extra stiff bristles. Long tufted end to reach between the teeth. Preferred by thousands. Price 35 cents.

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THE BRUSH THAT HOLDS ITS BRISTLES

Your dealer has our case containing *ten* sample Brisco-Kleanwell shapes. You do not buy the sample, but receive the shape that suits you best fresh and clean, because it is

SOLD IN A SEALED BOX

Make your little girl a present of Dolly's Kleanwell—a tiny toothbrush. Sent on receipt of 4 cents.

Brisco HAIR BRUSHES penetrate to the scalp. The finest of imported brushes. Made in all styles, woods and prices.
ALFRED H. SMITH CO., 42 W. 33d St., New York

$83. Tourists may also go on to Stockholm if they so choose and there take the Lapland express over the most northern railway in the world, for Narvik, whence connection may be made with steamer for the North Cape. From the middle of June to the middle of July the midnight sun is visible along a part of this railway line.

The Norwegian coast, including the North Cape, may be reached in comfort from English ports also. Tourists having arrived in England will find at Hull and Newcastle commodious ships making regular trips during the summer at moderate fares, one of the minimums being as low as $65. At Leith tourists already arrived in England may meet one of the North German Lloyd or Hamburg ships on its way northward to make one of the cruises already described. In past years not a few tourists by German ships to Spitzbergen and the North Cape, on arrival at Bergen, have left the ship, in order to enjoy an overland trip in Norway. Their experience was that nothing during the cruise further north had been more interesting and agreeable than this overland journey. It requires about five days of time to go from Bergen to Christiania. The trip is made in part by rail, in part by steamer on lakes and fiords, but to a very considerable extent comfortably in carriages. Splendid roads are found all through this region, one part of which is known as the Hardanger country and another as the Telemarken. Primitive but clean hotels are found at convenient stopping-places. The scenery comprizes some of the finest in Norway—lofty mountains, waterfalls galore, and among glaciers one covering about 80 square miles.

EUROPEAN VACATION EVENTS

Besides the events connected with the Coronation, given in detail elsewhere in this issue, the following are special events of the summer in Great Britain and on the Continent:

"In London, the Imperial Conference, which opens on May 22; the East and West Congress, July 26 to 29; the Festival of Empire, May to October; the International Horse Show at Olympia, June 12 to 24.

"In Stratford-upon-Avon, Shakespeare's Birthday Festival April 17 to May 6, including a floral procession, a memorial service, the unfurling of various national flags by ambassadors and distinguished representatives of many nations, old English sports and pastimes, May Day revels and exhibitions of arms, armor, and heraldry.

"In Glasgow, the Scottish exhibition of History, Art, Science, Industry, Music, and Aviation, May to October.

"In Carmarthen, Wales, the National Eisteddfod, August 7 to 11.

"In Ranelagh, Hurlingham, and Roehampton, a series of polo matches, from May 3 to July 29.

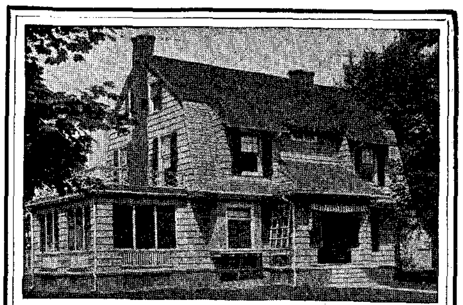
"In Rome and Turin, International Exhibitions of Art, Archeology, History, and Ethnography, to celebrate the Semi-Centennial of United Italy, April 15 to October 31.

In Baireuth, the Wagner Festival, at which will be given 'The Meistersinger,' 'Parsifal,' the 'Ring des Nibelungen,' from July 22 to August 20.

"In Dresden, the International Hygiene Exhibition, from May to October.

"In Paris, the Salon des Artistes Français from April 30 to June 30; the Salon Nationale from April 15 to June 30; the Salon des Humoristes in May; the Dog Show in May; the Military Review on July 14.

"In Rome, the International Tuberculosis Congress."



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Your Shingles
siding, clapboards, and other outside woodwork, by staining with
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They are 50% cheaper than paint, and 100% more artistic and beautiful. They can be applied twice as fast, halving the labor cost. They are made of Creosote, "the best wood preservative known." The coloring effects are transparent, and bring out the grain of the wood in deep, velvety tones that harmonize perfectly with nature—there is no shiny, painty effect. They wear as long as the best paint, and "grow old gracefully," because they sink into the wood and therefore cannot crack or peel like an old paint coating.

You can get Cabot's Stains all over the country. Send for free samples on wood and name of nearest agent.

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Cards, circulars, book, newspaper. Press $5. Larger $18. Rotary $60. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, cards, paper
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A Special
TORREY RAZOR

Here's a real man's razor—"992," a Torrey Special—built to meet most exacting requirements and to make shaving a delight.

HIGHEST TYPE OF RAZOR MADE

Unique in design, full concaved, with swage back. Medium width.

Illustration shows the beautiful pearl celluloid handle, with tang of selected pearl. Entire blade is finished with a brilliant crocus polish.

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"How to Shave."
A booklet that appeals to the man who appreciates the joys of a perfect shave. Yours for the asking.

Torrey Strops the best made.

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SWITZERLAND

Probably in no European country has the art of vacation travel reached a higher degree of development than in Switzerland. The promotion of touring is, in fact, the principal industry of the Swiss people. Tourists in that country are put in the unique position of having to deal directly with the Government as the purveyor of comfort and convenience. A writer in the New York *Sun* recently said:

"Some one has called Switzerland the 'playground of Europe,' the tourist's 'fairy-ground of delight.' Certainly this country, with its cloud-piercing peaks of the Alps, and its glorious scenery, has lured a vast majority of Americans. Lucerne, one of its most alluring spots, is in the very midst of the stream of travel. Last August, no less than 57,000 tourists were registered at the various hotels and pensions there. Ten thousand of that number were from the United States and Canada, which places America second in the list which Germany headed. The strong appeal that the Alps have made to Americans can be proved very easily by other figures at hand. Germany would naturally lead, because of its proximity to Switzerland. But despite the ocean that separates America from Europe, the run into the Alps region is rapidly increasing."

The Swiss Railroads issue fifteen-day tickets, allowing "unlimited travel" over some 2,700 miles of rail and lake for $18.24. A thirty-day ticket is issued for $27.84, and a forty-five-day ticket for another price. By taking a ticket for a year one could travel through Switzerland for forty cents a day, first class, or twenty cents, third class. Over 800 hotels are noted in the handbook published by the Association of Swiss Hotel Proprietors. At the average hotel the tourist pays from $3 to $4 a day.

A NEW WAY TO EUROPE

What is known as "the southern trip" to Europe has taken on a new feature this year through the introduction by the Cunard Line of direct sailings to Triest, the Austrian port at the head of the Adriatic. It is only in comparatively recent years that the great Atlantic liners have sent out regular boats to the Mediterranean, but this route has now for several years been so popular that Naples bids fair soon to become as familiar as a landing-place as Liverpool formerly was, or as Plymouth, Southampton, and Cherbourg have recently become. The present extension of the Cunard service includes a journey from Naples through the Straits of Messina, thence around what is known as the "heel" of the "boot" of the Italian Peninsula, and thence upward through the Adriatic to Triest and Fiume. By this means, travelers will not only have the novel experience of a cruise around the Italian peninsula, but may land at a port from which central and eastern Europe will become more accessible by rail than they formerly were. Tourists bound for Austria or Hungary will find this route particularly attractive.

From the head of the Adriatic visits are made to the Dalmatian coast, the eastern shore of the Adriatic. Dalmatia has shown signs within the past few years of becoming a popular place of pilgrimage. Here are coast towns of great interest, including Cattaro, Ragusa, Zara, and Spalato. At the latter Diocletian built the famous palace in which he lived after his abdication, remains of which still survive in the modern town. The architectural interest of this coast almost rivals the interest of its scenery, which

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Few things good enough—
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"That *diagonal* stroke, that clean, easy, *smooth* action which you get only with a Durham-Duplex Razor will answer the whole shaving question for you."

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because it is made without stint—contains more of the hard (expensive) imported wax which gives that rich, subdued lustre famous in the Old English finish; it is this "quality" which makes Old English go much farther and outlast most other finishes.

Old English never shows scratches from heel or furniture, never catches dust. A 50c. can will cover a large room and give about a year's wear.

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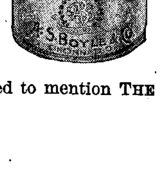

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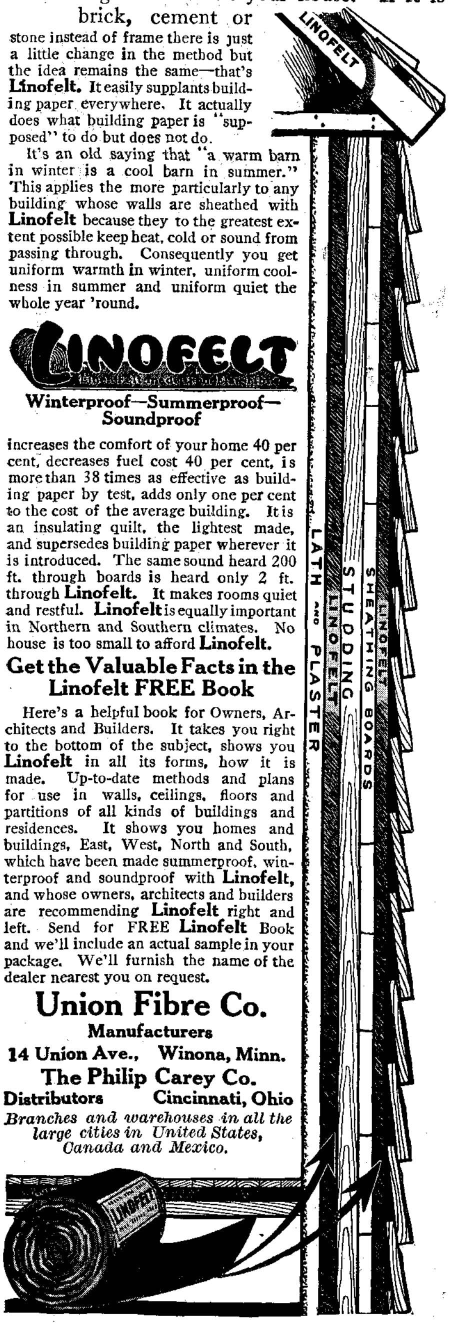

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increases the comfort of your home 40 per cent, decreases fuel cost 40 per cent, is more than 38 times as effective as building paper by test, adds only one per cent to the cost of the average building. It is an insulating quilt, the lightest made, and supersedes building paper wherever it is introduced. The same sound heard 200 ft. through boards is heard only 2 ft. through **Linofelt.** It makes rooms quiet and restful. **Linofelt** is equally important in Northern and Southern climates. No house is too small to afford **Linofelt.**

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As tough as *his* hide!—and as white as snow! Never yellows! Never cracks! Never gets soft or sticky! Waterproof! Weatherproof! Hard, yet elastic! Easily, quickly put on by hand. Price, 25 cents per can. Enough for 50 new balls. At your dealer's, or give us his name and send 25 cents, and we will send at once.

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Philadelphia, Pa. *Established 1862*

has given it the name of the "Norway of the South." Parts of this region, especially Montenegro and Albania, contain mountains of extraordinary interest and zig-zag roads which are triumphs of the road-builder's art. The Cunard Line, in connection with this service, issues circular tours through Europe and makes arrangements with the Peninsula and Orient Royal Mail Lines for tours to Egypt and eastward through the Suez Canal. The ships in the service to the Adriatic are the *Carpathia* of 13,600 tons, the *Ultonia* of 10,400 tons, and the *Pannonia* of 10,000 tons.

One may also go to Triest direct from New York by the Austro-Americana Line, which makes calls at Patras, Palermo, and Naples. This line maintains twin-screw steamers built expressly for it and well-equipped with creature comforts, including a Marconi station.

NORTH AFRICA

In general it may be said that North Africa is a country adapted to late autumn and early spring visits. Algiers and Tunis are the countries of chief interest. It is maintained, however, that even in the summer months, except on the coast, one may enjoy a visit to that region, especially to the high plateaus, crowned by the forests of Kabylie and Djurdjura, "where the summer has no rival among the most famous continental resorts." One may reach North Africa from Europe comfortably, either by a German boat sailing from Genoa, or by one of the ships of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique from Marseilles. After twelve hours' journey by rail from Paris, one crosses from Marseilles to Algiers in a well-equipped ship, having a speed of twenty knots an hour. The dimensions of this ship are 400 feet in length, with a beam of 46 feet and displacement of 4,650 tons.

North Africa at one time was the granary of Rome. It still preserves not only interesting remains of Roman civilization, but has much of deep interest in its present life. The home successively of Numidians, Carthaginians, Romans, Vandals, Berbers, Arabs, Turks, and Spaniards, it retains much that recalls the respective civilizations maintained there by those peoples. Among cities to which the tourist will go are Algiers, a large and beautiful place; Oran, with 95,000 people and famous for neighboring vineyards; Constantine, the site of which is one of the most picturesque in the world, being on an elevation of 330 feet above a surrounding plain; and Tunis, near neighbor to what is left of ancient Carthage. In all these towns the hotel accommodations are said to be excellent.

BY THE SOUTHERN ROUTE

The Atlantic liners in adopting some years ago Mediterranean sailings offered tourists the particular advantage of not being obliged to retrace their steps. In former years, when one landed at Liverpool, Havre, Bremerhaven, or Cuxhaven, it was necessary to come back to one of those ports on returning home, but now one may land at Gibraltar or Naples, or Genoa, or Triest, and thence proceed northward and westward for a tour and sail for home from a northern port.

The North German Lloyd has recently employed in its Mediterranean service such well-known ships as the *Koenig Albert*, the *Berlin*, the *Prinzess Irene*, the *Koenigin Louise*, and the *Necker*. It has also main-

The fireplace in this bedroom is framed in weathered oak. The tiles are of Rookwood Faience—the andirons of brush brass. The room is finished in oak, with walls and hangings to harmonize.

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Find out the best way to frame the fireplace so that it will harmonize with the finish and color scheme of *your* room.

Aside from the comfort of a cheery fire and the healthful ventilation that the open grate affords—the fireplace must be in keeping with the finish and color scheme of the room.

There is a Wood Mantel to frame every style of fireplace. You can get Wood Mantels in all designs—all woods—at all prices.

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Classified Adv. Dept., The Literary Digest

tained what is known as a "service de luxe" for Egypt, with the twin-screw ships *Schleswig* and *Prinz Heinrich.*

The Hamburg Line, in its Mediterranean service, has been maintaining the twin-screw ships *Moltke, Hamburg, Cincinnati,* and *Cleveland.* This line has an important tourist department, at which tickets are issued for all the chief railroad and steamship companies of the world. From Hamburg, Genoa, and Venice it sends out, in the early part of the year, before the summer months, steamers for cruises in the Mediterranean and Adriatic, visits being made to Portugal, Spain, North Africa, Turkey, Greece, and the Dalmatian coast.

The North German Lloyd Company sends out this year in April, leaving Genoa on April 28, the ship *Schleswig* for a cruise to the Caucasus, Crimea, and Black Sea. This trip includes a tour of what is known as the Russian Riviera, with an automobile excursion over the Grusinian road from Tiflis into the heart of the Caucasus. In order to connect with this tour from Genoa it was necessary to leave New York on the ship of this line sailing April 15. The trip is one well worth keeping in mind, however, for another year.

The White Star Line's service to the Mediterranean is another important feature of travel by the "Southern route," winter and summer. One of the ships of this line, the *Arabic,* had made notable cruises to Mediterranean, Egyptian, Greek, and Turkish ports. Ships for Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa are now dispatched regularly from Boston. These ships are the *Canopic, Romanic,* and *Cretic.*

Of the Cunard service by the Southern routes, mention is made elsewhere in connection with its "New Way to Europe."

THE TRIP TO SPAIN

The well-known Atlantic lines sending ships to the Mediterranean, usually make calls at Gibraltar. Passengers may have options by which to wait over in Spain for a ship to Naples of the same line in the following week or fortnight. By this means, time may be had for a visit to the southern cities of Spain—Granada, Cordova, and Seville, and perhaps for a visit to Madrid and Toledo. Other tourists may enter Spain from the north—either from Marseilles going thence by rail or steamer to Barcelona, whence communication with Madrid may be had, or direct from Paris by special express train by way of Bordeaux, entering Spain at the Atlantic end of the Pyrenees, and passing on the way to Madrid, through San Sebastian, Valladolid, and Burgos.

Traveling in Spain is not as difficult as tourists have sometimes thought. This was true even as long as thirty years ago, but the traveling public has been slow to understand it. In some respects, Spanish travel differs from other European travel. One, for example, must cultivate the faculty of good humor and patience. He will find some real discomforts that can not be removed and delays that will often seem wholly inexcusable. But attempts to remove these will be altogether futile. The wise traveler will cultivate patience instead. As for personal safety, one need have no fears so long as he follows the accustomed lines of travel. Even the diligence is safe, but if one goes off beaten tracks, and attempts, for example, a horseback journey alone, he may find conditions less to his liking. One will be far better equipped if he has a smattering of Spanish

YALE

Yale is Far More Than a Name

YALE stands today as the accepted symbol of lock excellence throughout the world. But behind the name YALE is a list of achievements inseparably linked to and forever to be a part of the world-wide recognition Yale Locks of all grades and kinds have won.

It all began with a tiny shop and a handful of men nearly half a century ago—but it was a *revolution* in lock making.

And hard on the heels of the revolution followed the *perfection* of lock making.

Men, methods, materials—all that imagination could conceive and skill contrive—these were the irresistible forces that steadily pushed the name YALE far beyond the fondest hopes of the man who bequeathed it to us.

Today in our works, more than three thousand workers are armed with tools and methods that are lasting monuments to the patience and skill that brought them forth.

And the ever increasing stream of Yale Products (Locks, Latches, Padlocks, Door Checks and Builders' Hardware) that flows from our works into the markets of the world have made YALE stand for something more than a name.

Yale stands today as the pre-eminence of Quality.

YALE Products are today what nearly fifty years of unceasing progress have made them—the best value in the world.

Let us send you—free—a little book about Yale Hardware in Your Home.

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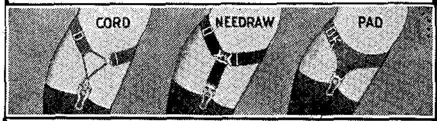
Velvet Grip

is made to suit all tastes, both as to type and style. Its materials are highest grade. The webbings are of the best quality, and will retain their strength and elasticity, giving maximum service. Metal parts are of brass, rust proof, and heavily nickeled.



THESE THREE TYPES

cover any man's needs for all seasons or occasions. The "**Cord**" is the original staple "Boston Garter"; "**Needraw**" for summer wear (no metal next the skin); "**Pad,**" a recent type excelling in comfort and growing in favor.

The trade marks "Velvet Grip" and "Boston Garter" stamped on the loops.

For sale everywhere. Sample Pair, postpaid, Cotton, 25 cts., Silk, 50 cts.

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is a top material of recognized high and uniform quality and a product made only by us. Many unscrupulous dealers misrepresent as PANTASOTE cheap inferior materials to increase their profits—at the purchaser's expense. To the average person these substitutes when new look somewhat like PANTASOTE.

See that this label is on the top to prevent fraudulent substitution.

TO USE THIS LABEL ON MATERIAL NOT TRADE Pantasote MARK IS A PENAL OFFENSE

Dealers received these labels FREE with every yard, leaving no excuse for not using them.

PANTASOTE is superior to mohairs for many reasons—two in particular, the impossibility of cleaning them and the ruination of their interlining gum of very impure rubber by exposure to grease or sunlight, as are tires.

Send postal for booklet on top materials, and samples.

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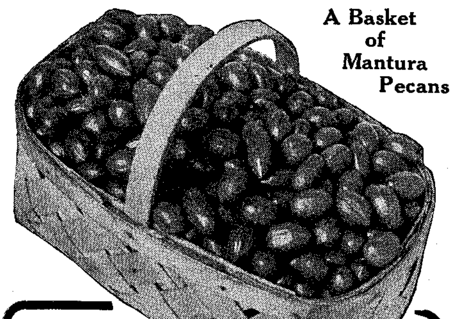
For The Garden



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For Pecan Orchards pay far bigger profits per acre than wheat or corn.

Beautiful Pecan Shade Trees

And a shade-tree of wondrous beauty, long the pride of the South, may now adorn any Northern landscape.

We have five varieties of hardy trees best suited for Northern planting. These have withstood temperature far below zero—never been known to "winter-kill." Successful in almost any soil. Begin bearing in 5 to 7 years. Bear bountifully for generations and attain immense size. Valuable information on Pecan Culture in our

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Simple, self-regulating, complete. Guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg. Sold on 40 days trial with money back in case of failure. 150,000 in use. If your dealer doesn't keep them write to us. We'll send you our catalogue and two books, "Making Money the Buckeye Way" and "51 Chicks from 50 Eggs," Free.

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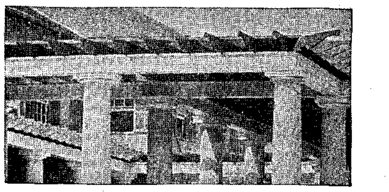
than if he has none at all. One should have, at least, a moderate knowledge of French. Public service employees and innkeepers as a rule understand little except their native tongue—save some French. Interpreters will be found in most hotels. A few French words from the traveler himself will often go a long way. Good nature and good manners will always smooth matters. Spaniards of all ranks and classes expect to be treated with respect, to be met on terms of grave, tho not necessarily familiar, equality.

The hotels in large cities are good and the rates somewhat less than those of France and England of equal comparative rank. One's expenses for board and transportation can not be reckoned at less than $6 a day, to which allowances must be added for guides, carriages, fees, etc. But if the journey is to be conducted in an entirely comfortable manner, including stops at the best hotels, one may better allow $10 a day. The money of Spain must be watched with care, since counterfeit pieces are common. No offence will be given should one test each coin he receives by ringing it on some solid piece of wood or stone. One should never send a waiter with a gold coin to be changed for him. The substitution of base coin may quite likely be made and forced upon you. A further inconvenience is that the small money of one province sometimes will not pass in another, and hence necessity for making necessary exchanges in crossing from province to province. In the matter of baggage, it is to be borne in mind that every pound above the allowance (and this is small) will be charged for. When one has heavy baggage—indeed, if one has not—it is always well to go to a station a quarter, or even a half hour before the time of departure. The process of weighing and registering baggage, of selling and stamping tickets, can not be hastened with Spanish officials. It is usually conducted by them with extreme deliberation.

SAILINGS FROM MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND HALIFAX

Four lines for English ports sail from Montreal. This route is about 300 miles shorter than from New York. Moreover, nearly one-third of the total distance, that is, about 900 miles, is in the smooth waters of the St. Lawrence River and Gulf. From land to land across the ocean the distance, by this route, is about 1,800 miles, the time from land to land being less than four days. Another advantage in the route is the scenery of the St. Lawrence Valley, with the Laurentian mountains on the north shore for 300 miles, not to mention the towns and villages passed, including Quebec. As far back as 1854, had been established the Royal Mail Line of steamers from Montreal, which has been running continuously, altho these ships are now known as those of the Allan Line, which operates, from different ports, twenty-four steamers. Among the steamers of the line are the *Victorian* and *Virginian*, which hold the distinction of being the first ships built with turbine engines. Another line from Montreal is the Royal, with notably fine ships, including the *Royal Edward* and *Royal George*. These are fast boats and have for their British port Bristol, which is within two hours of London. In the summer the actual sea voyage has been made by these

For The Garden



Pergolas Ready To Set Up

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They are so much cheaper than similar equipment when made to order that even the owners of modest-priced homes can now afford to beautify their gardens with a pergola of absolutely correct design and attractive appearance.

Our "Pergola Book" shows the various styles, also gateways, posts, boundary markers, etc. Send for it today.

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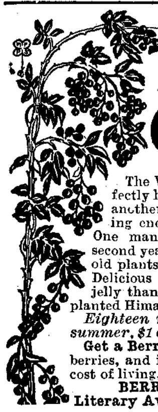

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The Vine grows forty feet unless trimmed. Perfectly hardy—150,000 Himalaya plants came through another winter without an inch of dead wood, insuring enormous crops of big, firm, luscious berries. One man sold $30 worth from two plants in their second year. We get ten tons an acre from three-year-old plants and sell them quick at sixteen cents a quart. Delicious as dessert. Makes three times more jam or jelly than ordinary berries. Fourteen hundred people planted Himalayas last year, and every one satisfied.

Eighteen months old plants that will fruit this summer, $1 each prepaid.

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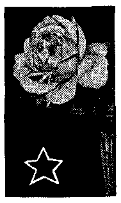

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY New York and London

CATALPA SPECIOSA TREES Mine are true to name. Free booklet tells all about the 150 acres I am growing for telephone poles. **H. C. ROGERS. Box 126 Mechanicsburg, O.**

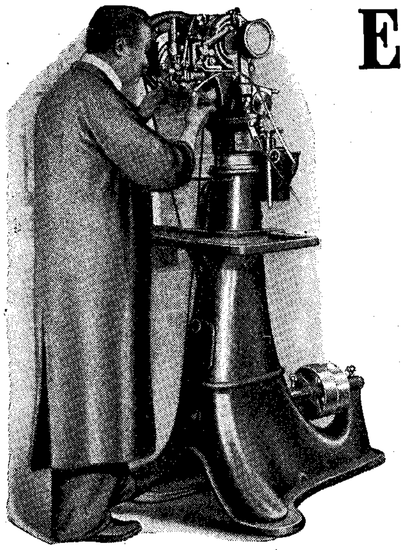
ships in a little over three days. A third line from Montreal is the well-known Canadian Pacific, with a fleet of fine mail and passenger ships, sailing between Quebec and Liverpool in the summer and Halifax and Liverpool in winter. The ships of this line, especially the *Empresses*, are popular, not only with Canadians, but with people from the United States, and especially those from the Middle, Northwest, and Far West, whence direct journeys are made by rail or lake to Montreal and Quebec. The White Star Dominion Line also sends ships in summer between Montreal and Quebec for Liverpool; in winter from Portland and Halifax to Liverpool. The two finest ships of this fleet—the *Laurentic* and *Megantic*—are also Royal mail ships. Being the largest and newest in the Canadian service, they are equipped with all modern improvements.

SPECIAL AND INDEPENDENT TOURS

With the increase in foreign travel the sharp lines of demarkation formerly existing between winter and summer travel, leaving what are known as dull seasons intervening, have rapidly disappeared. Some differences still remain, however, so that the large companies have different rates for the busy and the less busy periods, but the differences in volume grow less proportionately as the years advance. One marked sign of this is that some of the largest lines, notably the Hamburg Line, have kept, during the past winter, their largest and best-appointed steamers in constant service. Formerly the habit with most companies was to lay aside their largest steamers during the winter months, the slower boats being capable of meeting all the requirements of travel. Coincident with this change, and in part contributing to it, has been the growth in the number of special and independent tours offered, not only by the steamship companies themselves, but by agencies such as Thomas Cook & Son, Raymond & Whitcomb, and others.

Among the steamship lines offering independent tours may be mentioned the Hamburg Company, which issues a pamphlet descriptive of fifty such tours in Europe, with itineraries. Their cost is "considerably lower than the current traffic rates." They may be made with either first-, second-, or third-class tickets, which are issued as good for from sixty to 120 days from the time of starting on the Continent. The company undertakes also to secure accommodations in good hotels and pensions. Tickets permitting stop-overs are issued and without restrictions as to train service. These tours are of varying lengths and cover many different parts of Europe. The pamphlet gives rates as well as itineraries.

A similar service, in a more restricted part of Europe, is performed by the Anchor Line, which sends ships regularly to Glasgow, with stops at Moville, the port of Londonderry, Ireland. These tours cover popular places of interest in England, Scotland, and Ireland. A pamphlet is issued by the company, giving itineraries and rates. The shorter land tours are priced at $4, $6, $12, etc., and the longer ones, which take the traveler through all three countries, at $33, $36, $50, etc. This line maintains a Mediterranean service, ships sailing from New York regularly for Naples, Marseilles, Leghorn, and Palermo. At each port the stops are usually long enough to permit sight-seeing. A round-trip ticket is issued, embracing from forty to fifty days,



Every Best Made Shoe

is a product of the famous Goodyear Welting Process.

Though sixty machines are employed—each one a marvel of ingenuity—there is something more than that to interest you.

To every man, woman and child the world over,

GOODYEAR WELT

Means Comfort, Wear, Style and Economy

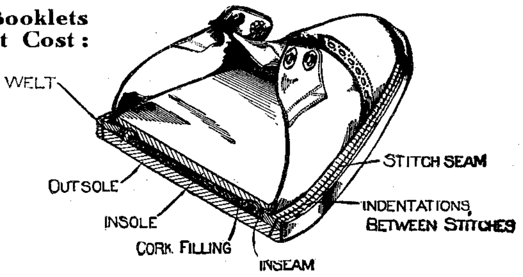
Shoes made on Goodyear Welt Machines are *Smooth Inside;* because no thread penetrates the insole to tantalize the foot.

They are equal to shoes sewed by hand in the essential qualities you require and can be bought at one-third the price.

Only good material can be used in shoes made on the rapid machines of the Goodyear Welt System.

Write Today for the following Booklets which will be Sent You Without Cost:

1. Contains an alphabetical list of over five hundred shoes sold under a special name or trade-mark, made by the Goodyear Welt process.
2. Describes the Goodyear Welt process in detail and pictures the sixty marvelous machines employed.
3. "The Secret of the Shoe—An Industry Transformed." The true story of a great American achievement.
4. "An Industrial City." Illustrated—descriptive of the great model factory of the United Shoe Machinery Company at Beverly, Mass.



UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

GIVE YOUR FEET FREEDOM

Your feet muscles were made to be used just the same as the rest of your muscles. Don't torture and cramp them with ill-fitting shoes or rigid arch-supporters that take out all their life and vigor. If you have fallen arches or flat-foot,

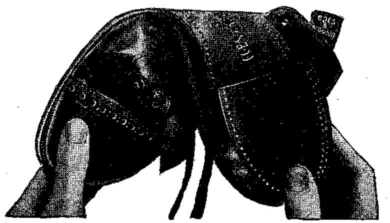
COES & YOUNG'S

$7 Flexible Arch-Support Shoes

will cure you. They keep the ligaments, tendons and muscles of the feet just where they belong, while allowing them perfect freedom of movement. They train your feet to bear the weight of your body in the way that nature intended. They give perfect comfort through their proper shape and complete flexibility.

In any case where this shoe fails to do all that we claim for it, we will cheerfully refund the price, $7, and also the return express charges.

Write today for folder C describing these shoes, designed, produced and sold exclusively by us.



This actual photo shows the remarkable flexibility of our shoe

COES & YOUNG CO., 20 SCHOOL ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Don't Throw It Away

Does Your Granite Dish or Hot Water Bag Leak?

MENDETS

A PATENT PATCH

Mend all leaks instantly in graniteware, hot water bags, tin, copper, cooking utensils, etc. No heat, solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them. Fit any surface. Smooth. Sample box, 10c. Complete box, assorted sizes, 25c, postpaid. Wonderful opportunity for live agents. Write today.

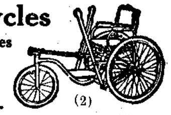
Collette Mfg. Co. Box 151, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Chairs & Tricycles

or Invalids and Cripples

Worthington Co.

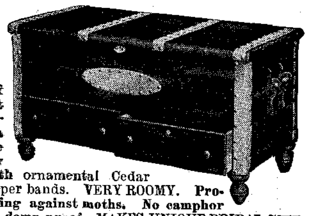
409 Cedar St., Elyria, O.



(2)

Piedmont Red Cedar Chest

Saves Cold Storage Charges.
Is Moth Proof.
Combines Beauty and Usefulness.



This chest is made of delightful, fragrant Southern Red Cedar—a true replica of a Flander's Treasure Chest. Beautifully polished, finished with ornamental Cedar handles and wide copper bands. VERY ROOMY. Protects furs and clothing against moths. No camphor required. Is dust and damp proof. MAKES UNIQUE BRIDAL GIFT. Direct from factory, freight charges prepaid—at factory prices.

Write for catalog. Shows many other styles and gives prices.

PIEDMONT RED CEDAR CHEST CO., Dept. F, Statesville, N. C.

French, German, Spanish, Italian

Without Delay and Drudgery You Can in a Few Weeks Freely Use a Foreign Language by the Wonderful

LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD

COMBINED WITH THE

Rosenthal Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry

The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal

Nearly a million professional and business men and women, teachers and others have availed themselves of this method with pleasure and satisfaction. It is the most perfect, natural and successful method for acquiring foreign languages. You begin to speak, read and understand from the very first lesson. No other method of language study is comparable to it.

The Natural Way to Acquire a Foreign Language

This is the natural way to learn a foreign language. You hear the living voice of a native Professor pronounce each word and phrase. He speaks as you desire—slowly or quickly, night or day, for minutes or hours at a time. It is a pleasant, fascinating study; no tedious rules or memorizing. It is not expensive—all members of the family can use it. You simply practice during spare moments or at convenient times, and in a surprisingly short time you speak, read and understand in a new language.

INCALCULABLE BENEFITS

There is no waiting for the professor. It is always ready for use. A child can use it as easily as a grown person. The eye, ear, tongue and mind are taught at the same time. It is specially adapted to foreign travel. Every accent and syllable is precisely accurate. No educational investment yields a more prolific return. It offers pleasant mental recreation and a delightful means toward self-culture.

Write today for Interesting Booklet on "Foreign Language Study," also full particulars of our Free Trial Offer and terms for easy payment.

THE LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD, 802 Metropolis Bldg., 16th St. & Broadway, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES WANTED

Have you a cottage at the seashore, a bungalow in the mountains, or a house in the farmlands to lease for the season?

The Literary Digest Real Estate Directory has been the means of renting and selling many high-class country properties.

NOW IS THE TIME TO OFFER YOURS

In the May 6th issue, the Real Estate Department will feature Summer homes. This issue will be mailed to 238,000 successful, well-to-do business men, bankers and professional men. They and their families are now making plans for the ensuing season, and will consult this Directory.

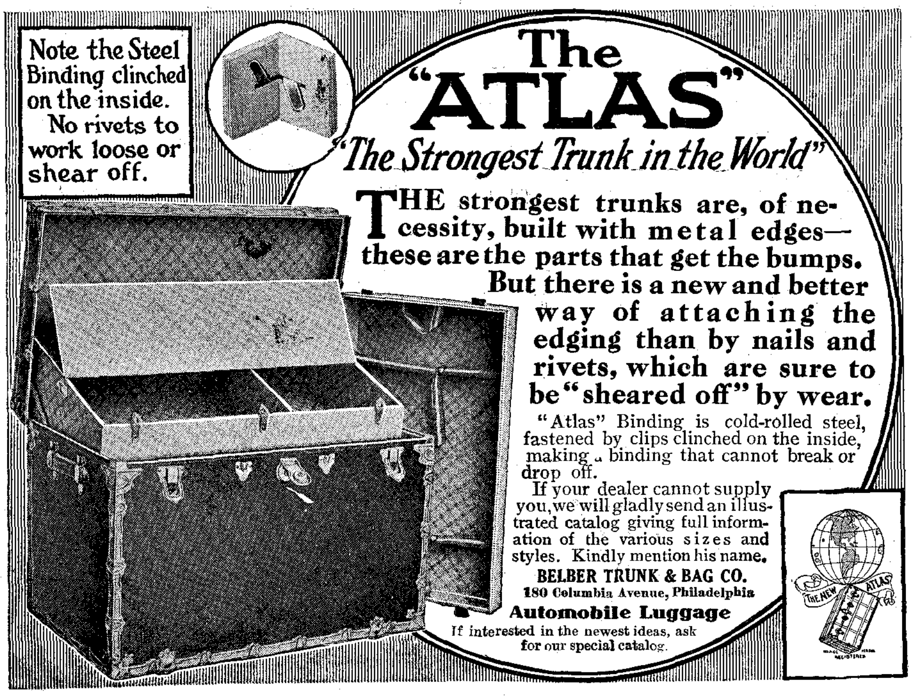
IMMEDIATE ACTION IS NECESSARY

to get space in this important issue. Copy, with check to cover, must be in our hands not a day later than April 27th.

Figure your insertion at the rate of 90 cents per line of six fair-sized words, or $12.60 an inch. Minimum copy accepted, five lines.

PROMPT ACTION BRINGS PROMPT RESULTS

Real Estate Department - THE LITERARY DIGEST



Note the Steel Binding clinched on the inside. No rivets to work loose or shear off.

The "ATLAS"

"The Strongest Trunk in the World"

THE strongest trunks are, of necessity, built with metal edges—these are the parts that get the bumps. But there is a new and better way of attaching the edging than by nails and rivets, which are sure to be "sheared off" by wear.

"Atlas" Binding is cold-rolled steel, fastened by clips clinched on the inside, making a binding that cannot break or drop off.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will gladly send an illustrated catalog giving full information of the various sizes and styles. Kindly mention his name.

BELBER TRUNK & BAG CO.
180 Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia

Automobile Luggage

If interested in the newest ideas, ask for our special catalog.

and including all ports, the price being $250. A single first-class passage to Naples may be obtained at from $60 to $75.

Tourists who wish to avoid many inconveniences attendant upon making their own arrangements may avail themselves of many tourist agencies. So numerous are these organizations that it is impossible to give here even an outline of all. Several typical tours offering a wide range of cost and itineraries may be, however, mentioned.

Messrs. Cook issue a list of seventy tours to Europe, several of which include London during the Coronation. A pamphlet giving itineraries and rates is issued. Among these tours is a series known as Tours de Luxe, of which there are eight, the first leaving New York on April 25, and the last on June 27. They are intended for "essentially private parties, the membership being limited to ten persons each." The accommodations given "are first-class throughout." Experienced conductors are provided. The rates for these tours vary from $790 to $1,270, according to length of tours.

The tour which leaves New York on April 25 goes to Gibraltar, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, the Rhine, Holland, Belgium, England, and France, and brings tourists back to New York on July 12. The total cost, including all but personal expenses, such as laundry, steward fees, etc., is $1,100. A shorter tour, confined to the British Isles and Paris, and taking in the Coronation, leaves New York on May 30 and returns on July 9. This costs $790. There are two tours at $1,270, both including Coronation Week and leaving New York on June 10 and June 14, returning September 1 and September 7. An expensive tour leaves New York on July 5, visits Germany, the Rhine, Switzerland, France, and England, and arrives in Montreal on August 19, the minimum cost being $290. Another leaves Philadelphia on July 8, visits Ireland, Scotland, England, France, and Belgium, and arrives in Boston on August 20, the lowest rate being $295. Tours which include the Coronation provide for at least one week in London. The Messrs. Cook will arrange for seats from which to witness the royal entry into the City of London and the royal naval review at Portsmouth.

The Raymond & Whitcomb tours are also outlined in special pamphlets, giving itineraries, rates, etc. These agents, on application, will send booklets, describing a large number of tours and giving all desired particulars. By outlining a tour and sending it to this company, exact information could probably be obtained as to cost, etc. In some tours the cost is specified as including every regular expense throughout the trip, which means, among other items, fees to servants, baggage expenses, carriage drives, and admission charges.

The first of the Clark tours left New York on April 8, and was for sixty-five days, the price being $550. Another, leaving on April 29, comprizes eighty-six days, with a charge of $745. Other sailing days are May 13, May 20, June 7, June 10, June 24, June 27, July 27, etc. Some of these take the North Atlantic route, and some the Mediterranean. Altogether nearly forty tours are indicated.

Numerous other tours, at prices between the highest and the lowest given here, vary as to dates and itineraries, throughout the summer. One company runs twenty "Pilgrim Tours." The first starts from either New York or Boston on April 29, touches at Mediterranean ports, visits Italy, Austria, Germany, France, England, and returns to New York July 18, at a cost of $675. The longest, which may be taken for $865, sails from New York on June 7 and visits London during Coronation Week. Additional tours are offered by the same company at prices (excluding ocean tickets) ranging from $425 to $1,190, the time spent in Europe being from 42 to 119 days. The sailing dates are May 10, 27; June 10, 13, 17, 28; July 5, 27, 29; and August 2, 8, and 30.

ENGLISH RAILWAY CONNECTIONS

Tourists landing in Great Britain, on leaving port, make acquaintance at Plymouth either with the Great Western Railway or with the Southwestern. Special steamer trains run on these roads to London in connection with the arrival of ships, making the distance to London at express speed—usually 4½ hours. On these trains a "traveling lady's attendant" is usually provided for the convenience of ladies traveling alone. Plymouth has become an important port of call for steamers of all German lines, and of all English except the Cunard. The White Star still sends ships to Liverpool, but others of this line, and some of the most important, stop at Plymouth on their way to Southampton. It is announced this season that the Holland-American Line, which operates a fleet of fine large ships, including the *Rotterdam*, with a displacement of 37,190 tons, now calls at Plymouth with its two ships *Rotterdam* and *New Amsterdam* on their east-bound voyages. The French port of call for this line both ways remains Boulogne-sur-Mer.

The Great Western is one of the largest English systems, having nearly 3,000 miles in operation, and traverses some of the finest scenery in England and Wales. Fourteen cathedral cities may be reached by its various lines. Stratford also may be reached and Fishguard, the new port of the Cunard line. From Fishguard, Ireland is reached by a route shorter than others. Turbine steamers owned by this company, 350 feet long, and making 22½ knots an hour, operate from Fishguard by day and night.

The London and Northwestern Railway penetrates the heart of England, with branch lines to Wales and, in connection with the Caledonian Railway, to Scotland as far north as Aberdeen. It runs directly to Hollyhead and Liverpool, to Warwickshire and the Wordsworth country (otherwise known as the Lake District), as well as to the country in which lived ancestors of Washington and Franklin. Illustrated pamphlets, descriptive of these localities, are issued by the company and may be had at its agency, 287 Fifth Ave., New York. In Warwickshire the company maintains a motor-car service, by which one may visit Stratford, Warwick, and Kenilworth at a moderate charge.

Through central England one may travel by the Midland Railway also—one of the great lines of the country. By the Great Eastern from London one visits many of the most famous English cathedrals. Among these are Ely, Peterboro, Lincoln, and Norwich. By this line one reaches Hull and Newcastle, where steamers are taken for Norway. It also goes to Harwich, whence steamers run to the Hook of Holland. By this route that part of eastern England from which came the Pilgrim Fathers is accessible.

Travel in Europe may be much facilitated through applications to the International Sleeping Car Company, which maintains an office at 281 Fifth Ave., New York, and has

ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS CONVENTION
St. Paul-Mnpls.
June 9-11

YELLOWSTONE PARK SEASON
June 15-Sept. 15

ANNUAL ROSE FESTIVAL
Portland, Ore.
June 5-10

Summer Trips through the Storied Northwest

¶ What could be more delightful than a thirty-day jaunt through the Scenic Northwest? Including a steamer trip on the Great Lakes; a visit to Duluth-Superior with their great ore docks; to St. Paul-Minneapolis, the Minnesota Lakes region and the magnificent State Capitol; to Yellowstone Park via Gardiner Gateway, the official entrance; to and through the productive farms and orchards of the "Land of Fortune," culminating in a period of enjoyable sight-seeing in Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma and the many other enterprising cities of Puget Sound and the North Coast, such as Vancouver, Victoria, Portland, etc.?

¶ Yellowstone Park, the Rockies, Cascades, Columbia River, and Pacific Ocean—a vacation suggestion you *should not* resist. ¶ Special and personally conducted excursions. Low Summer Tourist and Convention fares. ¶ Associated Harvard Clubs Special Train Party to Yellowstone Park being organized. Write for details and literature.

A. M CLELAND
Gen'l Passenger Agent
Northern Pacific Railway
ST. PAUL, MINN

North Coast Limited
Crack Train of the Northwest
Only exclusively first-class standard sleeping car train in the Northwest. No extra fare.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

HAMBURG-AMERICAN CRUISES to NORWAY, North Cape and Spitzbergen

Around the World

Two cruises on the palatial Twin Screw (17,000 tons,) S.S. Cleveland leaving New York, Nov. 1, 1911 and from San Francisco Feb. 17, 1912. **Duration 110 days, rates $650** and **upward** including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore.

Visiting Madeira, Spain, Italy, Egypt (Suez Canal), India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Java, Philippines, China, Japan, Sandwich Islands and Overland American Tour.

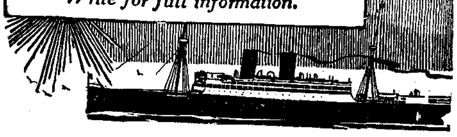
Write for interesting booklets giving full information.

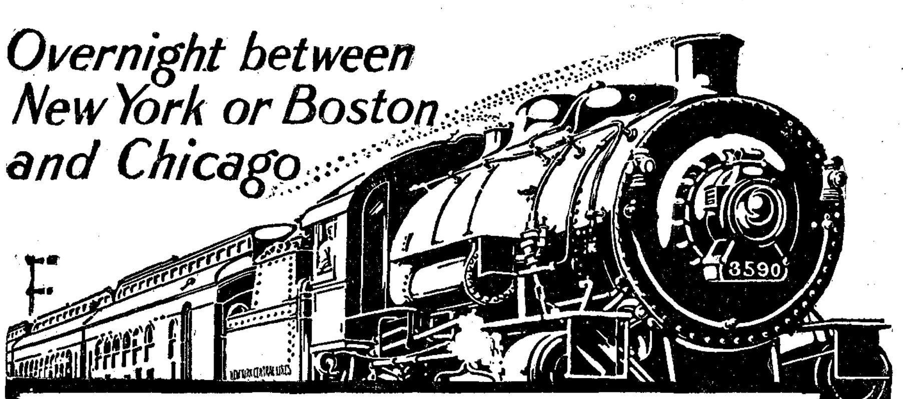
Sailing from Hamburg during June, July and August on large twin screw steamships **Bluecher, Cincinnati, Kronprinzessin Cecilie** and **Meteor.** These trips include **Norway, Spitzbergen, North Cape, Scotland, Iceland, Orkney** and **Faroe Isles,** and the **Northern Seaside Resorts of Europe.**

Duration 13 to 24 days.
Rates **$62.50 upwards.**

Write for full information.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway **New York**
Boston Philadelphia Pittsburg Chicago
St. Louis San Francisco





Overnight between New York or Boston and Chicago

Use the day for business, the night for travel. Follow the "Water Level Route," get a good night's sleep, and arrive fit for business.

20th Century Limited

Lv. New York	4.00 p.m.	Lv. Chicago	2.30 p.m.
Lv. Boston	1.30 p.m.	Ar. Boston	11.50 a.m.
Ar. Chicago	8.55 a.m.	Ar. New York	9.25 a.m.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

agencies in many parts of the world, including Japan, China, and Australia. Information pertaining to all countries is supplied and tickets are issued. The information department is thoroughly equipped and no charges are made, profits being derived from sales of tickets. Long experience has given this company particular efficiency, with a reputation for trustworthiness.

TOURS AROUND THE WORLD

Most tours from New York around the world start in the late autumn. Arrangements for such tours this year are already well under way at the office of several steamship companies and agencies. Pamphlets describing them may now be had. One of these, issued by the Hamburg Company, describes the cruise to be made by the *Cleveland*, leaving New York on November 1, going eastward, and leaving San Francisco on February 17, going westward. The duration of the two cruises is 110 days. The rates are $650 and upward. For India seventeen days are allowed, and for Japan fourteen.

The North German Lloyd Company issues a pamphlet descriptive of "Independent Around-the-World Tours." This company has lines and connections far-reaching enough "to enable the traveler to make practically the entire trip in the company's steamers." Tickets are issued, valid for two years and permitting the tourist to prolong his stay at any place, with the privilege of resuming his journey on one of the company's later steamers, thus giving independence of action. Tickets are issued with the understanding that the tourist may start at any time of the year, thus obviating the necessity of waiting for some one else to start. Entire freedom of movement is given with the two-year limit. Moreover, one may go either eastward or westward, that is, from New York he may go to the Mediterranean, thence to India, China, Japan, and San Francisco, or may reverse the route, going first by rail from New York to San Francisco. This opportunity has appealed not only to tourists but to business men investigating trade conditions in all parts of the world.

SEEING WASHINGTON This ? Spring

Get acquainted before you go *Triple the pleasure of your visit*

The *advance knowledge* gained of Your great *public machine—of personalities—of places*—from a few evenings spent in delightful company with **Mrs. Harriet Earhart Monroe's** chatty, intimate book about the national capital is more than worth the price of your *ticket* to Washington. Just as interesting if you are not going. Out of the "Guide-Book" class Dainty gray cloth, 180 pages, thoroughly illustrated. Mailed for $1.10 stamps. DON'T MISTAKE THE NAME—

"Washington, *Its Sights and Insights*" [New Edition just from press.]

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY New York and London

Paris-Lyon-Mediterranée

France's Greatest Railway

From **Paris** to the ancient cities of **Nevers, Dijon, Clermont-Ferrand, Nimes, Montpellier, Avignon, Arles, Tarascon,** etc.

To the districts of best preserved Roman monuments, feudal castles, Renaissance châteaux, to the land of Romance, Song and Flowers.

Full information from

P. L. M. General Agency
For America
L. J. Garcey, General Agent
Corner 30th Street
Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

PLM

HONOLULU and the Volcano

THE TRIP MOST COMPELLING and worth while, excelling all others for novelty and pleasure. The volcano of Kilauea—the largest in the world—is tremendously active. It is now possible to make this desirable trip with SPEED and comfort, and the price is low, $110 first class, San Francisco to Honolulu and back, and $45.50 for side trip from Honolulu to Volcano, including rail and auto to Kilauea, hotel at Hilo, also Volcano House. No other trip compares with this. Be sure to visit the island, and DO IT NOW, while the volcano is active. S. S. SIERRA (10,000 tons displacement) sails April 29, May 20, June 10, July 1. Write or wire

Oceanic S.S. Co., 673 Market Street, San Francisco

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Gentlemen with large auxiliary Schooner yacht, planning two-year-round-the-world cruise calling at out-of-the-way places, South Pacific and regular stops, would consider four or five congenial gentlemen or family party as guests, sharing actual expenses pro rata. Ample and luxurious accommodations, comforts, and advantages. Particulars and exchange of credentials at personal interview only. Write

C. T. SMITH Hamilton Club, Chicago, Ill.

The TOPHAM TOURS

EUROPE-ORIENT-ROUND-WORLD

Forty Organized Parties
50 to 160 Days

SPRING—SUMMER—FALL

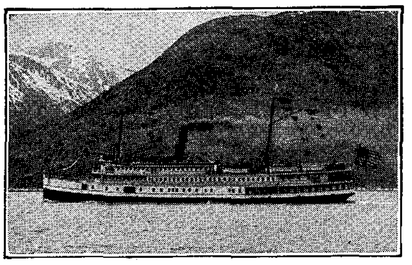
All First Class—Delightful, Satisfactory

Family or Private parties are specially arranged for and estimates with suggested itineraries cheerfully made.

EXPERT MANAGEMENT and close personal attention are our guarantee of PERFECTION OF SERVICE

Booklet Ready.

THE TOPHAM TOURS
305 So. Rebecca St., E.E., Pittsburg, Pa.



SEE ALASKA

No cruise equals in scenic interest that along the shores of Alaska. But to **know** this wonderful Northland and appreciate its

INEXPRESSIBLE SCENIC GRANDEUR

its ideal summer climate and nightless days, you must see the land beyond the shores.

But before you complete your plans or make your reservations for a trip to Sitka, Skaguay, the Glaciers and Totem Pole Land send for our very interesting booklets, "*Alaska Along the Shores and Beyond*" and "*Opinions.*" Free on request and worth requesting.

Herman Weig, Gen'l Agt.
White Pass & Yukon Route
31 N. La Salle St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Traffic Department
White Pass & Yukon Route
Room 505, Winch Building,
Vancouver, B. C.

WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE

Travel and Resort Directory

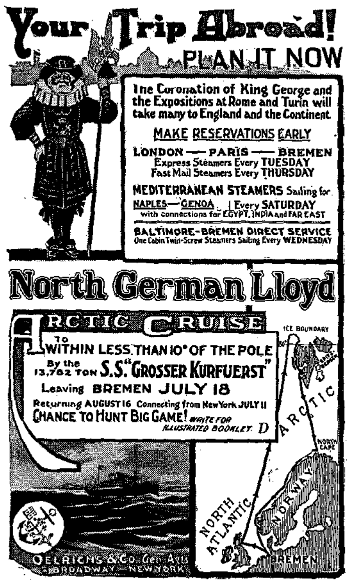
View of the Julier Peak (3385 meters) at the back of the St. Moritz-Dorf.

ST. MORITZ SWITZERLAND 6,000 feet above Sea

THE GEM OF THE ENGADINE

The Most Fascinating Resort in Europe. World-Renowned Mineral Springs and Baths. Great variety of delightful Excursions. Golf and Tennis Tournaments.

Illustrated Booklet from SWISS FEDERAL RAILWAY CO., 241 Fifth Avenue, New York



Your Trip Abroad! PLAN IT NOW

The Coronation of King George and the Expositions at Rome and Turin will take many to England and the Continent.

MAKE RESERVATIONS EARLY

LONDON — PARIS — BREMEN
Express Steamers Every TUESDAY
Fast Mail Steamers Every THURSDAY

MEDITERRANEAN STEAMERS Sailing for NAPLES—GENOA | Every SATURDAY
with connections for EGYPT, INDIA and FAR EAST

BALTIMORE-BREMEN DIRECT SERVICE
One Cabin Twin-Screw Steamers Sailing Every WEDNESDAY

North German Lloyd

ARCTIC CRUISE

TO WITHIN LESS THAN 10° OF THE POLE
By the 13,782 TON S.S. "GROSSER KURFUERST"
Leaving BREMEN JULY 18
Returning AUGUST 16 Connecting from New York JULY 11
CHANCE TO HUNT BIG GAME! WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET D

OELRICHS & CO. Gen. Agts
5 BROADWAY — NEW YORK

CULTURAL TRAVEL

Life is our theme

SPRING TOUR - Sailing MAY 10
CORONATION TOUR Sailing MAY 25
NORWAY—RUSSIA - JUNE 10
OTHER TOURS ITALY TO SCOTLAND

Not the Biggest, Not the Cheapest, But the Best.

THE CHAUTAUQUA TOURS
Appleton, Wisconsin

FREE TRIP TO EUROPE

given to persons securing a few members for one of my tours from $185 to $1,000. Special first class trip Cunard Line, 96 Days, Eight Countries, $750. All parties limited three to ten members each.

BABCOCK'S TOURS, 1137 Dean St., Brooklyn

Select Limited JOHNSON TOURS Booklets and Map

June 10, 17, 24, etc. 60 to 100 days. Azores, Gibraltar, Spain (Madeira, Algiers), Europe.

W. A. JOHNSON, 917 Madison Ave., Baltimore

Walking in Tirol and Switzerland

Special features. Ideal Vacation Tour. July 1 and 5. $395 to $450. Booklet.

Recreation Club, 1 Madison Avenue, New York

The Grinnell Tours to Europe

For prospectus giving detailed information address

Professor CHARLES N. SMILEY
Grinnell College Grinnell, Iowa

Clark's Europe Tours

Small party; April 29; 58 days, Cost $480. Others frequently at $285 upward. North Cape, June 20 and July 1. Best inclusive arrangements. **Frank C. Clark, Times Bldg., N. Y.**

1895—THE BOYD TOURS—1911

For Discriminating Travelers

June and July Tours, Coronation
Norway, Russia and Best of Europe.

30 Clarendon Pl., Bloomfield, N. J.

Motor Tour in Europe

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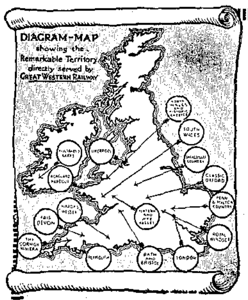

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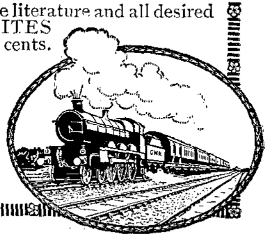

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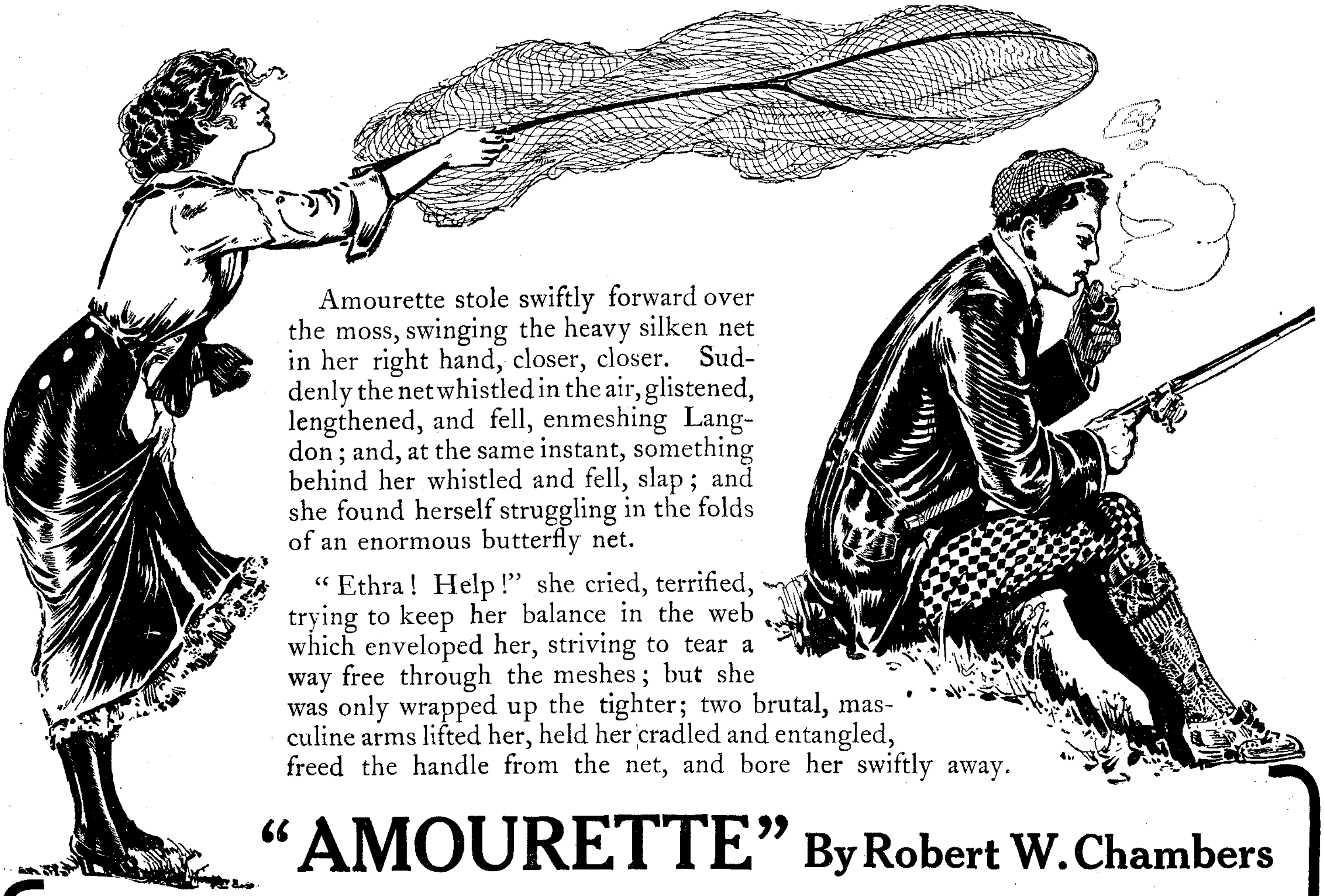

Amourette stole swiftly forward over the moss, swinging the heavy silken net in her right hand, closer, closer. Suddenly the net whistled in the air, glistened, lengthened, and fell, enmeshing Langdon; and, at the same instant, something behind her whistled and fell, slap; and she found herself struggling in the folds of an enormous butterfly net.

"Ethra! Help!" she cried, terrified, trying to keep her balance in the web which enveloped her, striving to tear a way free through the meshes; but she was only wrapped up the tighter; two brutal, masculine arms lifted her, held her cradled and entangled, freed the handle from the net, and bore her swiftly away.

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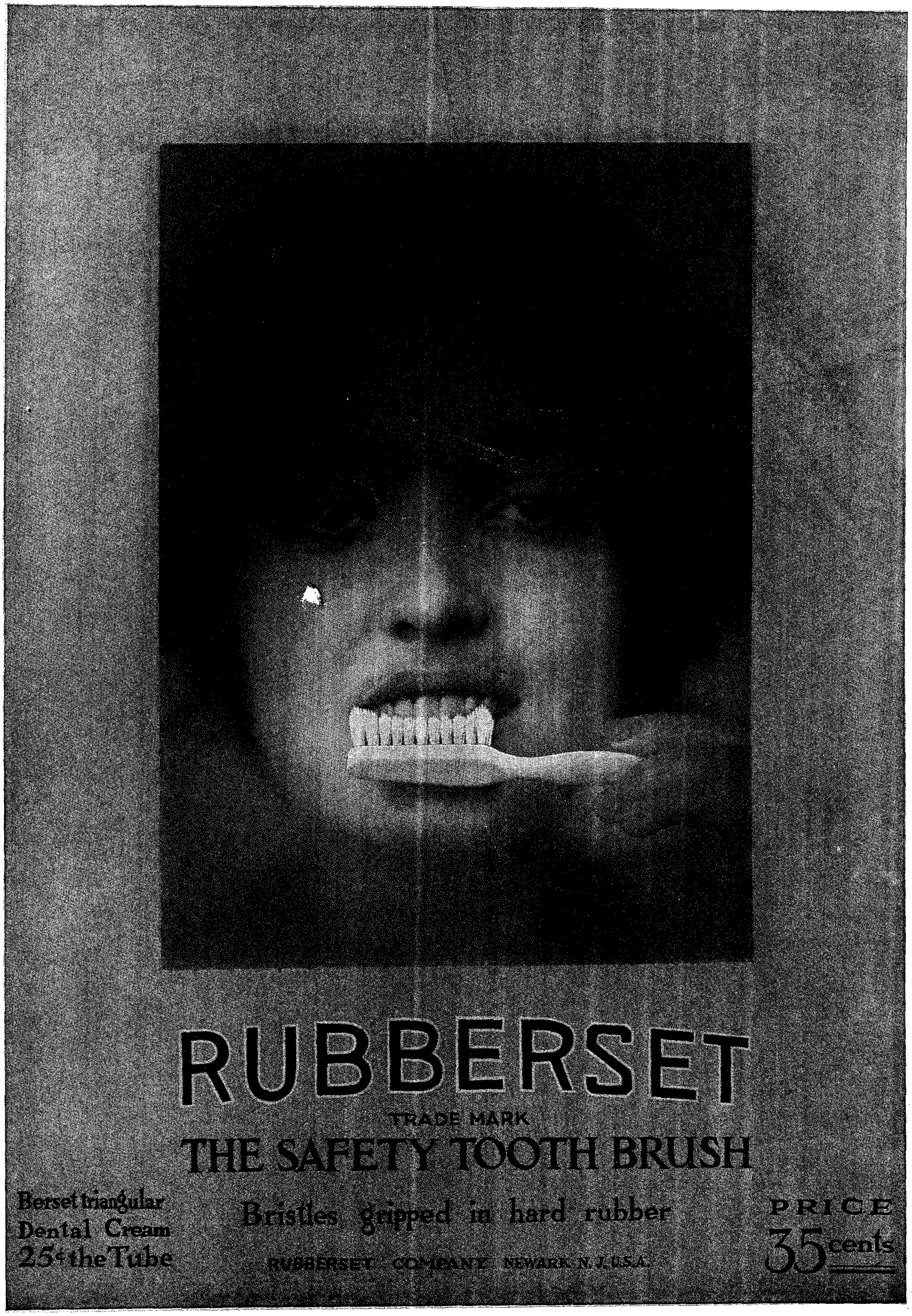

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